# SCAG

## 2004 RegionalTransportationPlan/ Growth Vision:

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC FORECAST REPORT

June 2004

# Mission Statement

## Leadership
## Vision
## Progress

**Leadership, vision** and **progress** which promote economic growth, personal well-being, and livable communities for all Southern Californians.

### The Association will accomplish this Mission by:

♦ Developing long-range regional plans and strategies that provide for efficient movement of people, goods and information; enhance economic growth and international trade; and improve the environment and quality of life.

♦ Providing quality information services and analysis for the region.

♦ Using an inclusive decision-making process that resolves conflicts and encourages trust.

♦ Creating an educational and work environment that cultivates creativity, initiative, and opportunity.

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**FIRST VICE PRESIDENT:** Supervisor Hank Kuiper, Imperial County

**SECOND VICE PRESIDENT:** Mayor Toni Young, Port Hueneme

**IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT:** Councilmember Bev Perry, Brea

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**ORANGE COUNTY TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY:** Charles Smith, Orange County

**RIVERSIDE COUNTY TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION:** Robin Lowe, Hemet

**VENTURA COUNTY TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION:** Bill Davis, Simi Valley

Rev. 5.20.04

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

# Introduction

This report presents the results and analysis of the 2004 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) Socioeconomic Forecast that was adopted by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) Regional Council in April 2004.  This is the first time that the SCAG Regional Council adopted the growth forecast at the subregional level.  Technically the projections were developed at multiple geographical levels, including regional, county, sub-regional, city, transportation analysis zone (TAZ), and partial census tract.  The 2004 RTP Socioeconomic Forecast includes projections of population, households, and employment by five -year increments for the 2000-2030 period.

The distinctive feature of this growth forecast is that the adopted 2004 RTP Growth Forecast is a policy forecast.  There are two critical elements in this adopted Growth Forecast.  The first one is a factor for privately funded investment, which leads to an additional growth of 184 thousand households and 368 thousand jobs region wide.  The privately funded investment initiative incorporates several rail and truck capacity improvement projects, as well as the Magnetic Levitation high-speed transportation system (MAGLEV), which were included in the adopted 2001 RTP.  It envisions the utilization of low-cost financing instruments to stimulate private sector involvement.

The other critical element is the Growth Visioning policy choice.  Growth Visioning is a land use strategy encouraging land use and growth patterns that complement our transportation system.  The focus of this report is on the regional, county / subregional level analysis, and the Growth Visioning TAZ distribution and its beneficial impacts.

## Regional, County and Subregional Level Forecast

The SCAG region encompasses a total of over 38,000 square miles. It includes Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino and Ventura counties. The SCAG region is projected to add 6.26 million people, 2.26 million households and 3.04 million jobs over the forecast period. In addition to the projected growth, the region will also experience changes in age structure and ethnic composition, a shift in employment from the western to eastern portions of the region and a continuing shift from a manufacturing to a service-based economy.

The following are the major highlights of the Regional Socioeconomic Forecast:
- An annual population growth of 209,000 persons or a 1.25-% annual growth rate during the 2000-2030 forecast period. The leading contributors to population change are: natural increases, net international migration, and domestic migration.
- Hispanics are the largest minority group. They are expected to represent a majority of the SCAG region population by 2030. The Non-Hispanic White share of the population is projected to decline dramatically from 39% to 28% between 2000 and 2030.
- The percentage of the population 65 and older is projected to increase from 10% to 17% between 2000 and 2030. This is due primarily to the aging of the baby boom population.
- The Hispanic ethnic group will be considerably younger than the rest of the population because of the high fertility rates and the influx of young immigrants.
- Los Angeles County's share of total regional population is projected to decline from 57.6 to 53.4% over the forecast period. Conversely, the Inland Empire is projected to increase their share from 19.7% to 25.6%, so that by the year 2030, one out of four people in the SCAG region will live in the Inland Empire.
- Households' growth is slightly faster than population growth because of two major demographic changes. The first one is the "empty nest" phenomena among the baby boomer generation, which will lead to smaller household formation. The second one is the Americanized second-generation immigrants who will most likely chose to form their own households rather than living with their parents. Therefore, the households' size is projected to be smaller among second-generation immigrants than the first generation immigrants.
- The projected 1.4% annual employment growth rate during the 2000-2030 period is considerably slower from the 2.8% annual growth experienced during the 1972-2000 period. One of the main reasons for this trend is the aging of the baby boomers population, which results in a slower growth of the labor force and employment.
- There will be a continued shift in employment eastward from the coastal counties to the Inland Empire. The share of regional employment will decline

from 59% to 55% in Los Angeles County and increase from 15% to 22% in Inland area.

- The shift from a manufacturing to a service-based economy will continue during the forecast period. The manufacturing share of total employment is projected to decline from 14.3% to 11.9% while the services share will increase from 36.6% to 41.2%.

## Growth Visioning Distribution

Given the magnitude of growth projected over the 30- year forecast period, and its potential impacts on traffic congestion, air quality, open space protection, etc., SCAG and its stakeholders needed to think "outside the box" to prepare for the challenges facing our region. To this end, SCAG initiated a comprehensive growth visioning process called Southern California COMPASS. COMPASS seeks to accommodate growth while maintaining mobility, livability, prosperity and sustainability goals for all residents in the SCAG region. (See http://www.socalcompass.org for detailed background information)

The COMPASS project utilizes a technique referred to as scenario planning. Scenario planning, endorsed by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), explores multiple options for a region's future and how the choices we make today will affect future outcomes. SCAG, via COMPASS, developed literally dozens of different scenarios and modeled and analyzed each. Through an iterative process these scenarios were refined, and eventually one scenario was selected as the "2004 Preferred Regional Transportation Plan (RTP)."

The following policy assumptions aiming to better link transportation and land use established the framework for the 2004 Preferred RTP:

- **Using in-fill where appropriate to revitalize underutilized development sites**
  The Growth Vision Alternative accommodates future growth, makes efficient use of our existing and planned infrastructure, and maintains or improves quality of life. The use of infill in aging and underutilized sites provides a means of accommodating growth, revitalizing neighborhoods, districts or communities, and makes efficient use of the existing infrastructure.
- **Focusing growth along transit corridors and nodes to utilize available capacity**
  Many existing corridors lack the residential and commercial density to adequately support non-auto transit uses. By intensifying these corridors with people-scaled and mixed-use developments, the existing transit system can more fully realize its potential for accommodating additional trips and taking strain off systems that are already at or over-capacity. This also creates vibrant communities capable of further reducing the reliance on autos for a variety of trips.
- **Providing housing opportunities near major centers, and job opportunities in housing rich communities**

Balancing the location of jobs and housing is an important strategy in meeting regional goals of relieving congestion, reducing commute times and trips, encouraging alternate modes of transportation, and improving air quality. The Growth Vision Alternative achieves these goals via an infill strategy by co-locating job and housing centers in targeted livable communities suitable for accommodating additional growth.

- **Providing housing opportunities to match changing demographics**
  Changing demographics will have an impact on the Region's economic future. The large baby-boomer cohort will begin retiring after 2010. Other changes on the horizon include increased immigrant (younger) population; increased household size, and lower per capital income. These changes necessitate variation in housing products as well as amenities to serve the changing population.

- **Ensuring adequate access to open space**
  Demographic trends, the need for adequate job opportunities and shelter, and the Region's historical development pattern set the stage for competing quality-of-life demands. Development patterns in the Growth Vision Alternative emphasize focusing growth in appropriate centers and corridors that make most efficient use of developed land and minimize encroachment on open public space. This should improve access to existing large-scale and neighborhood-scale open space.

- **Changing land use to correspond to the implementation of a decentralized regional aviation strategy and its consequent sort- and long-term job creation**
  The decentralized airport strategy creates a significant number of high-paying jobs in the short- and long-term. The Growth Vision alternative responds to this by creating the opportunity for well-balanced communities to support the additional workforce.

- **Changing land use to correspond to the implementation of regionally significant major transportation projects and their consequent short- and long-term job creation**
  New regionally significant infrastructure, such as highways, rail expansion, and Maglev, is planned to serve future housing and job centers in the high desert areas of Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties and eastern Riverside County. Planned shifts of goods distribution functions to these areas also create long-term employment benefits.

- **Incorporating the local input and feedback on future growth received from 90 percent of the jurisdictions in the SCAG region.**
  Ninety percent of the 193 jurisdictions participated during extensive public outreach over a two- year period for the development of the RTP Growth Forecast. This technical input and local expertise was critical in developing the RTP. The Growth Vision Alternative respects local input through 2010 with adjustments occurring only after a ramp up period intended to establish consensus on an implementation strategy.

# Regional Growth Forecast

## Population

### Numerical Growth

Based on the 2004 SCAG Regional Transportation Plan (2004 RTP) Socioeconomic Forecast, SCAG's regional population is projected to increase to 22.9 million by 2025, a 6.26 million increase from 2000 population estimates. Population growth at an annual rate of 1.25% is projected to add about 209,000 people to the region per year.  The region's population growth is caused by changes in three major components: natural increase, domestic (interstate) migration and international immigration.

Natural increase is the net gain after subtracting the number of deaths from the number of births.  It is the most prominent source of growth in the region and accounts for about 80 percent of regional population growth.  Of the projected 6.26 million-population growth, 5.4 million is projected to be due to natural increase.

Net international immigration is the second major contributor to regional population growth due to the unique
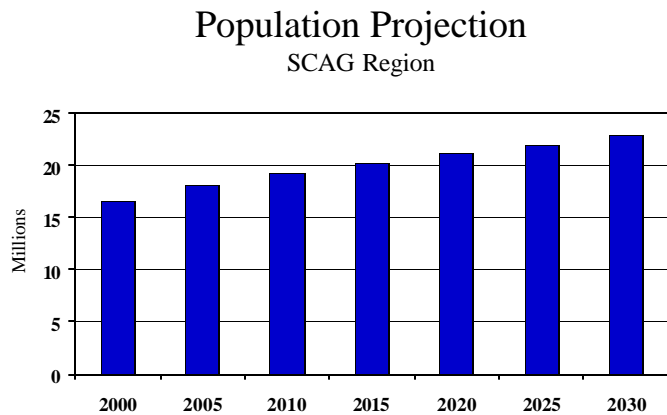
Population Projection
SCAG Region

Figure 1

Population Net Growth by Ethnicity
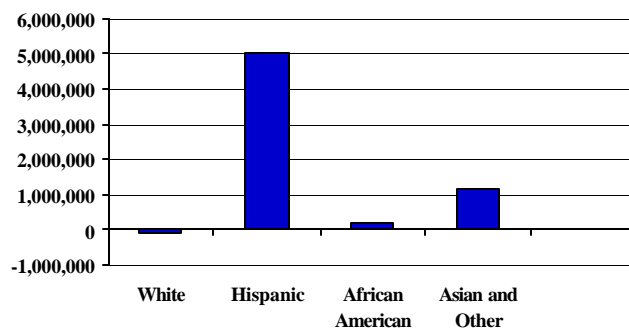SCAG Region: 2000 - 2030

Figure 2

cultural mix, job opportunities and the geographic location of the SCAG region. The SCAG region is heavily influenced by Latino, Asian and Middle-Eastern cultures. The regional economy can offer better economic opportunities than many other places, so the SCAG region is at the top of the list of preferred places of residency for foreign immigrants. Moreover, since the SCAG region is adjacent to the Mexican border, it is very convenient for immigrants from Mexico to immigrate to this area. The projected net international immigration (including both legal and illegal immigrants) is 3.3 million.

Domestic migration measures the net change of the inflow of population from other regions to the SCAG region and the outflow of population from the SCAG region to other regions. Domestic migration is the third most important contributor to the regional population change. Based on SCAG's projection, the region is projected to experience a net domestic migration loss of 2.4 million by 2030.

The combination of domestic out-migration and international immigration will yield an about 870,000 net population gain, accounting for about 10.4 percent of the regional population growth.

**Race and Ethnicity**

The past decade has witnessed significant changes in the region's racial and ethnic composition. The share of Hispanics has increased dramatically while the share of the White population has decreased. According to the 2000 Census, Non-Hispanic Whites are no longer a majority in the SCAG region. There is no racial or ethnic majority in the region today. Hispanics are the leading minority, accounting for 40.6 percent of the regional population. Non-Hispanic Whites are the second largest minority, accounting for 38.8% percent of the regional population. The share of African Americans in the 2000 Census is smaller than in the 1990 Census. The share of Asian and Pacific Islanders is higher in 2000 than in the 1990 Census.
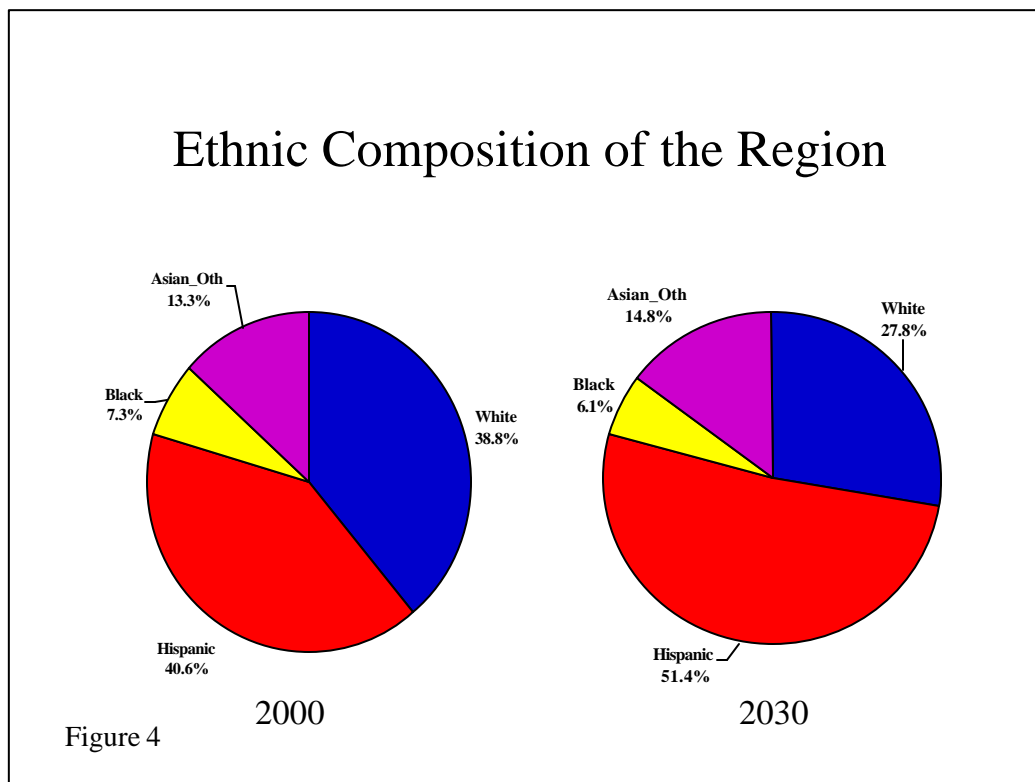


Figure 3
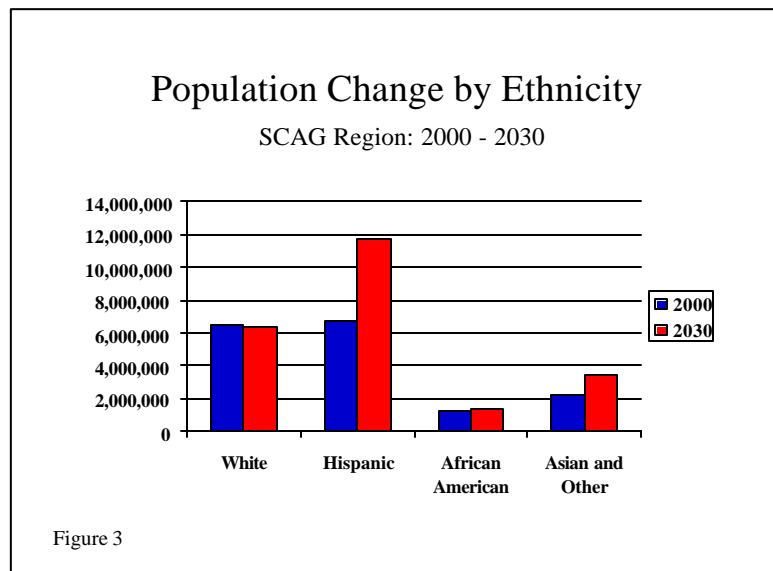
The continuing growth trends of race and ethnicity of this past decade are reflected in the 2004 RTP Socioeconomic Forecasts. Hispanics account for the largest population

increase. The Hispanic population is projected to increase by 5 million, which represents 80 percent of the regional population growth. By 2030, the Hispanic population is projected to increase by 75 percent and become the majority. Approximately one out of two persons in the SCAG region is projected to be of Hispanic origin.

The second fastest growing group is the Asian and Pacific Islander, which is projected to add 1.2 million people to the region and capture about 19 percent of the regional population growth. The African- American population growth is very slight; it is projected to increase about 173,000 people to the region.

The Non-Hispanic White population in the SCAG Region is projected to decrease - not only in terms of relative share - but also in terms of absolute numbers. It is projected to decrease by about 100,000 people. Non-Hispanic Whites are the only ethnic group that is projected to experience negative growth. The region is projected to lose roughly about 3,300 White residents per year primarily because of the low birth rates among White people and out-migration of white population to other regions.

## Ethnic Composition of the Region



**Asian_Oth** 13.3%
**Black** 7.3%
**White** 38.8%
**Hispanic** 40.6%

**Asian_Oth** 14.8%
**Black** 6.1%
**White** 27.8%
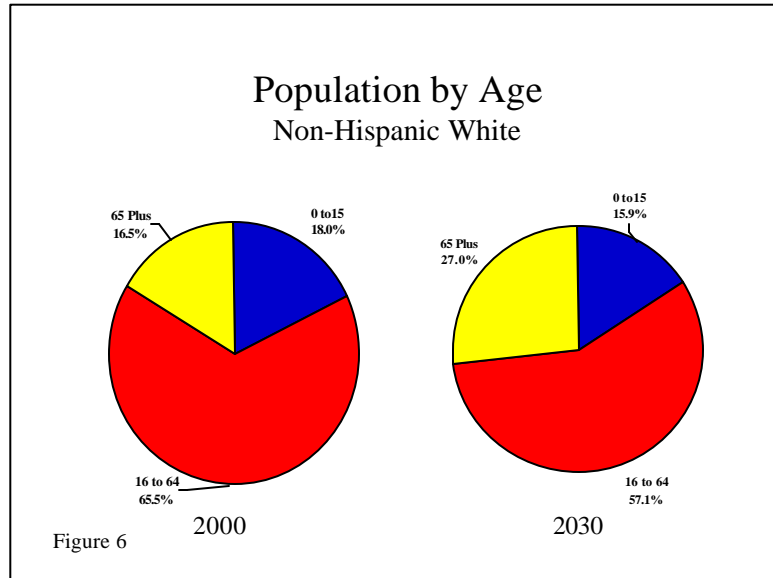**Hispanic** 51.4%

Figure 4

2000

2030

## Aging population

The population of SCAG region is aging. The median age was 32.3 in 2000, and is projected to increase to 36.1 in 2030. In the year 2030, about 3.9 million people are projected to be 65 and older, an increase of 2.3 million from 2000. Thus, 17 percent of the population is projected to be eligible for social security benefits. Approximately one in six people in the region is expected to be a senior citizen compared to one in ten today. Therefore, the demand for senior citizen services will increase dramatically along with the increasing senior population. The region will face a heavy demand for more health care facilities, senior living facilities, nursing homes and an increasing demand for public transportation. When seniors are unable to drive safely, they will need public transportation to help them travel from one place to another. In the SCAG Growth Visioning effort, some high-density housing and mix uses development are placed close to major transportation centers and corridors. This land use and transportation strategy would provide much better transportation accessibility and mobility for senior citizens in our region. Population of the 16 to 64 age group is projected to decline from 64.4 percent in 2000 to 60 percent in 2030. Therefore, there will be a smaller work force to pay the taxes that are needed to support the aged population group in 2030 than there was in 2000. The percentage share of young children age 0 to 15 is lower in 2030 than in 2000.
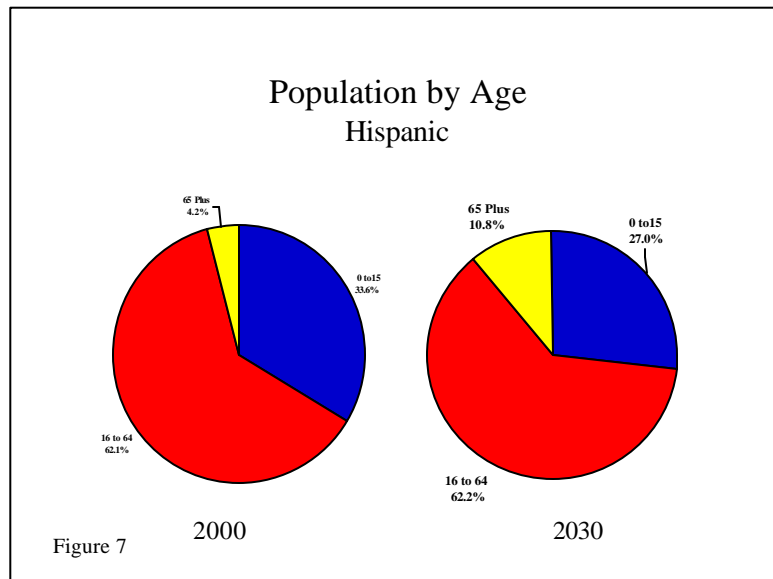


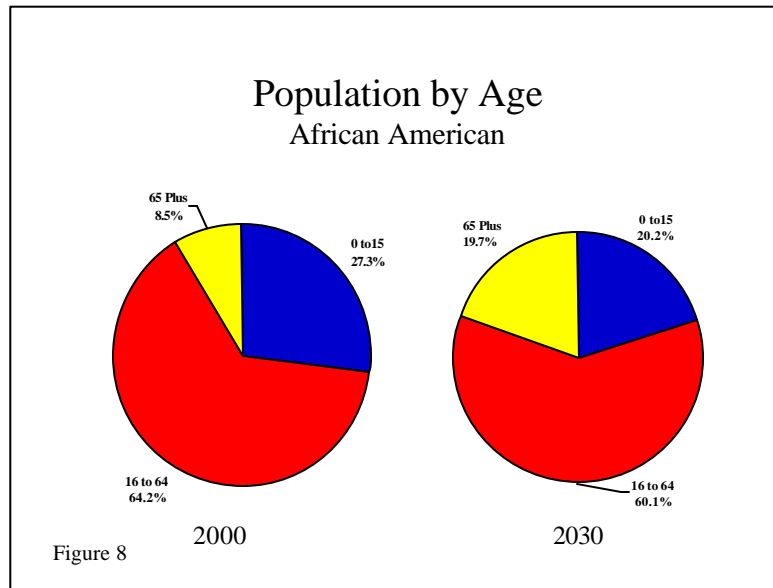Figure 5
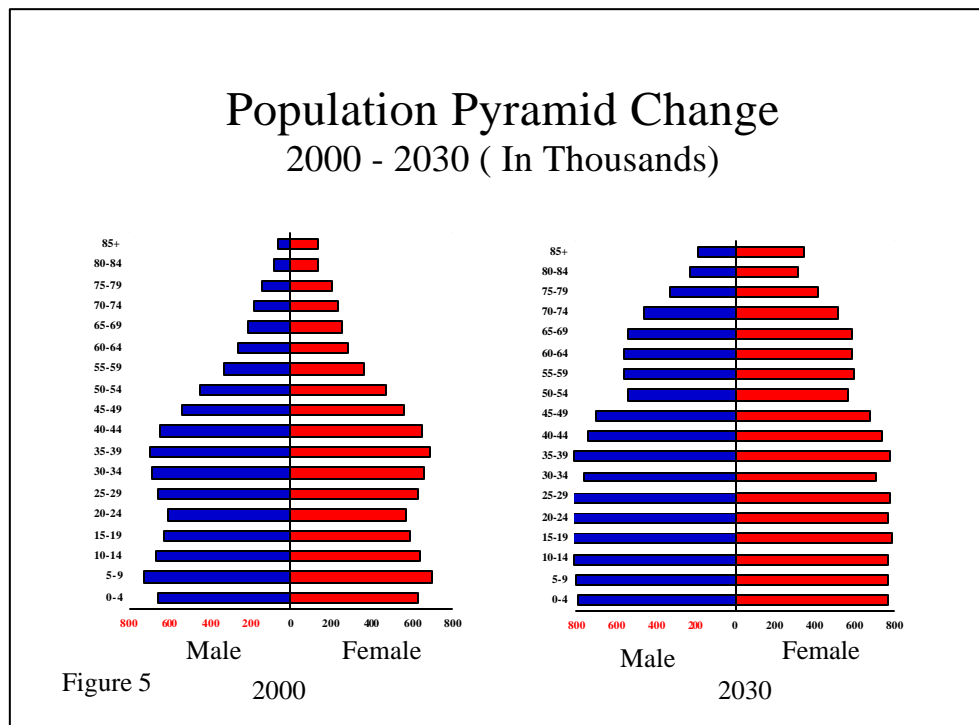
## Age and Ethnicity

The percentage share of the elderly population varies dramatically between different race and ethnic groups. The white population is projected to be older in 2030 than today. One out of four (or 27 percent) Non-Hispanic Whites is projected to be 65 and older by 2030. In contrast, the young White population between ages 0 to 15 and the working force White population between ages 16 to 64 are both projected to shrink due to low birth rates and the out-of-the-region migration trend.



Figure 6

Population by Age
Non-Hispanic White

2000
- 65 Plus 16.5%
- 0 to 15 18.0%
- 16 to 64 65.5%

2030
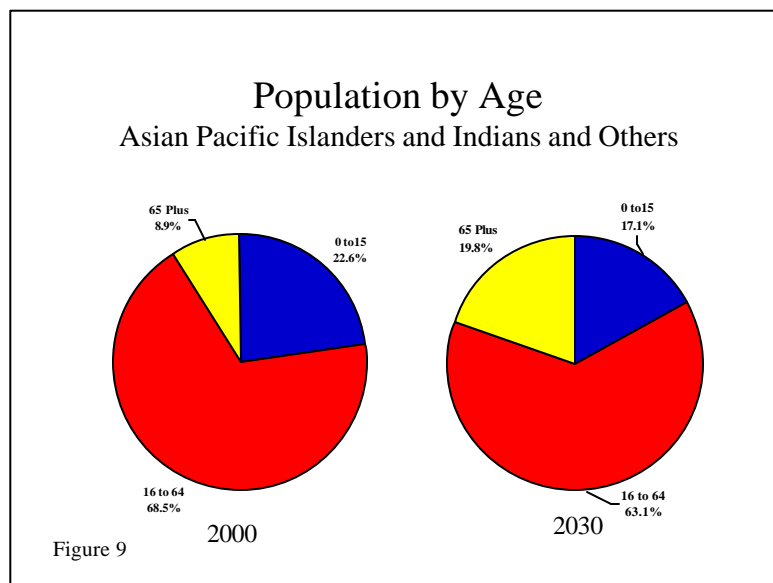- 0 to 15 15.9%
- 65 Plus 27.0%
- 16 to 64 57.1%

Although the Hispanic population is projected to be older in 2030 than it is today, it will still be relative young compared to the regional population. The median age for Hispanics is projected to be 29.2 in 2030, compared to the median age of 44 for White. Eleven percent of Hispanic population is projected to be 65 and older in 2030. In contrast, 27 percent of White population is projected to be 65 and older in 2030



Figure 7

Population by Age
Hispanic

2000
- 65 Plus 4.2%
- 0 to 15 33.6%
- 16 to 64 62.1%

2030
- 65 Plus 10.8%
- 0 to 15 27.0%
- 16 to 64 62.2%

The African American population is also projected to be older in 2025 than in 1997. One in 5 African-Americans is projected to be 65 and older in 2030 compared to one in eleven today. The percentage of senior citizens is projected to be more than doubled by 2030. The youngest age group (0 –15) is shrinking in terms of both percentages and absolute numbers.

### Population by Age
#### African American

65 Plus
8.5%

0 to15
27.3%

16 to 64
64.2%

**2000**

65 Plus
19.7%

0 to15
20.2%

16 to 64
60.1%

**2030**

Figure 8

Consistent with the regional trend, Asians in the 65 and older age group are also projected to increase. One in five Asians will be 65 and older in 2030, compared with one in eleven today. The first generation of Asian immigrants tends to live in an extended family and care for their elderly parents in their own homes. The second and third generations of Asians might not continue this tradition. A higher percentage of elderly Asians may be living in nursing homes by 2030 than they do currently. The demand for senior citizen related services would likely be strong.

### Population by Age
#### Asian Pacific Islanders and Indians and Others

65 Plus
8.9%

0 to15
22.6%

16 to 64
68.5%

**2000**

0 to15
17.1%

65 Plus
19.8%

16 to 64
63.1%

**2030**

Figure 9

An examination of the three major age cohort groups produces a more detailed picture of age and ethnic diversity. In the 0 to15 age group, because of the low fertility rate and the out-of-region migration, the White population is projected to decrease 154,000 by 2030 which is a 13.3 percent drop from 2000. In contrast, the Hispanic youth population is projected to increase 0.9 million, which is a 40 percent increase from 2000. Hispanics have the highest fertility rate. The continuing influx of young immigrants also contributes to this rapid growth. The region is facing, and is projected to continue to face, increasing challenges in education – how to prepare such a racially and ethnically diverse young population to build the region's future.

**Age 0-15 Population Change by Ethnicity**
SCAG Region



Figure 10
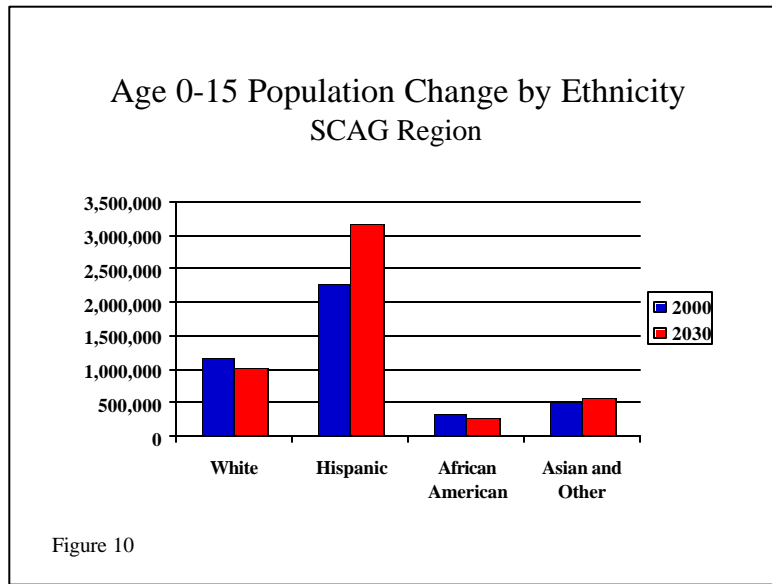
Among the labor-force supply population group (16 to 64), the White population is projected to decrease by 596,000, which is down 14 percent from 2000. The net domestic outflow of population from this region is the major cause of the White population decrease. The continuing low fertility rate is another reason for the reduction in the region's White population. The Hispanic

**Age 16-64 Population Change by Ethnicity**
SCAG Region



Figure 11
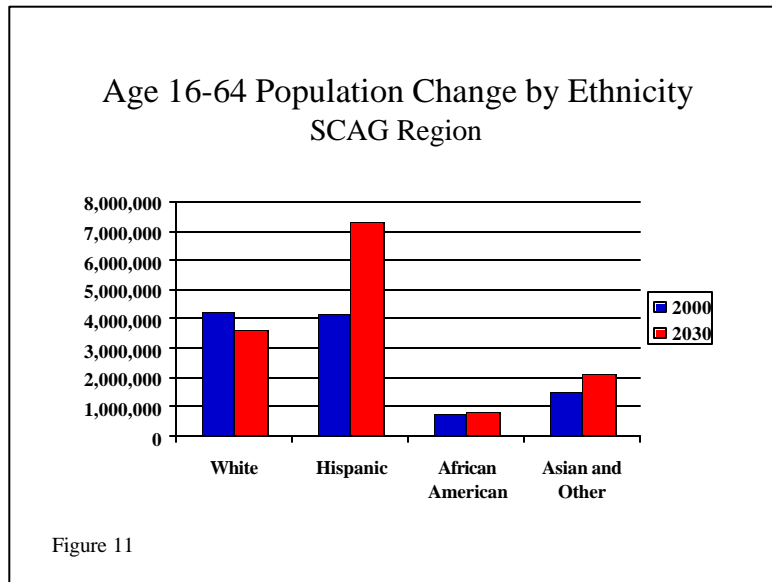
population is projected to increase more than 3 million in 2030, which is a 75 percent increase from 2000. The continued high birth rate and the immigration of young Hispanics from Latin America are major contributors to this rapid increase. The African

American population is expected to change the least, while the Asian population is projected to increase by 41 percent or 620,000 by 2030.

The region's 65 and older population is projected to increase during the forecast period, both in absolute numbers and as a percentage of the population. Many retired people tend to migrate to other states where there is a lower cost of living.  Virtually very few foreign immigrants in this age group come to this region.  However, the oldest age group is projected to increase rapidly due to the natural aging process.  The "baby boomers" are the major influence.  The big majority of the "baby boomer" generation is projected to be in the 65 and older group by 2030.  The region is projected to face a huge challenge – how to accommodate the increasing need for senior citizens services.

Age 65 and older Population Change by Ethnicity
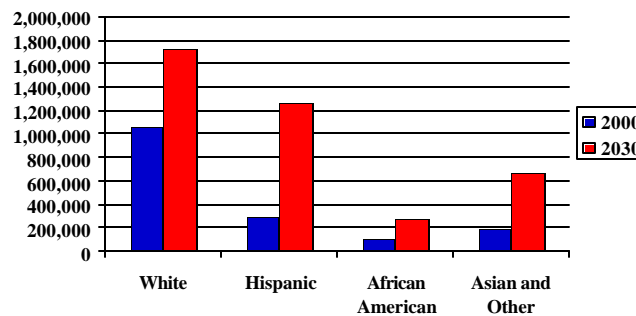SCAG Region

Figure 12

**Population Change by County**

The SCAG region's population is projected to grow to 22.89 million in 2030, an increase of 6.26 million from 2000. Among the six counties, Los Angeles County is projected to capture the largest share of the population growth. Los Angeles County is also projected to have the highest numerical population gain in the Region. The Riverside County is projected to have the next largest increase. Riverside County is projected to capture 25 percent of the regional total population



County Share of Population Growth
2000 -2030

- SCAG region of population growth is 6.26 millions from 2000 to 2030
- LA county captured 42 percent of regional total population growth.

VEN 4%  IMP 2%
SB 16%
LA 42%
RIV 25%
OR 11%

Figure 13

growth, which is a 1.6 million-population increase. The population of Riverside County is projected to double in 2030. San Bernardino County is projected to add about 0.99 million people by 2030, while Orange County is expected to increase 685,000 population by 2030. Ventura County is projected to add less than a quarter of a million people. Imperial County is projected to add about 120,000 people during the same period.

Measured by the rate of growth, Riverside County is the fastest growing county and its population is projected to more than double by 2030. Riverside County also has the highest annual population growth rate – 3.4 percent, which is significantly higher than the regional average growth rate of 1.25 percent. Imperial County is projected to be the



Population Change by County
2000 - 2030

VEN
SB
RIV
OR
LA
IMP

0    2000   4000   6000   8000   10000  12000  14000

2030
2000

Figure 14          In Thousands

second fastest growing County; the county's population is projected to increase 84 percent by 2030. The annual growth rate of Imperial County is 2.8 percent. San Bernardino County is ranked third with an annual growth rate of 1.9 percent. The annual population growth rate for the remaining three counties is below the regional average.
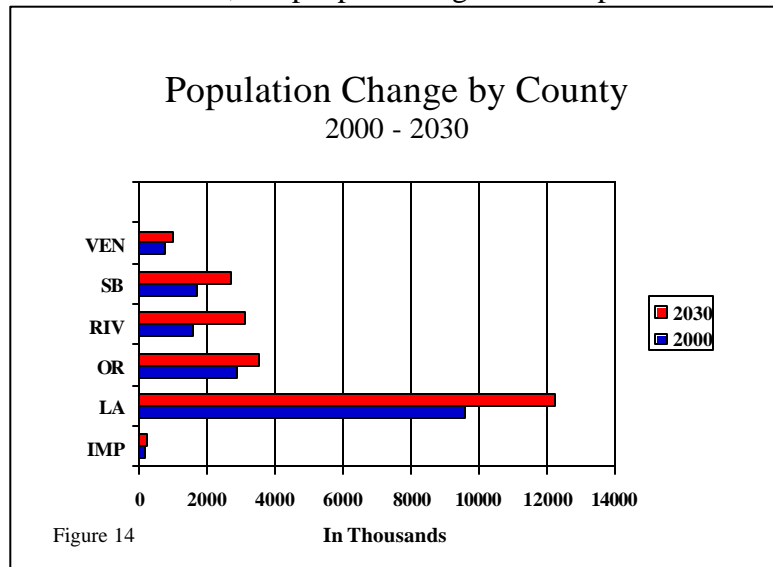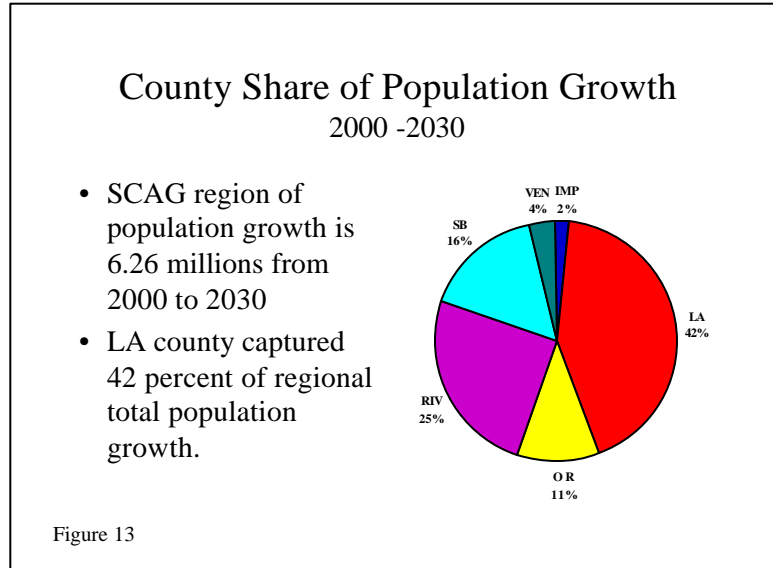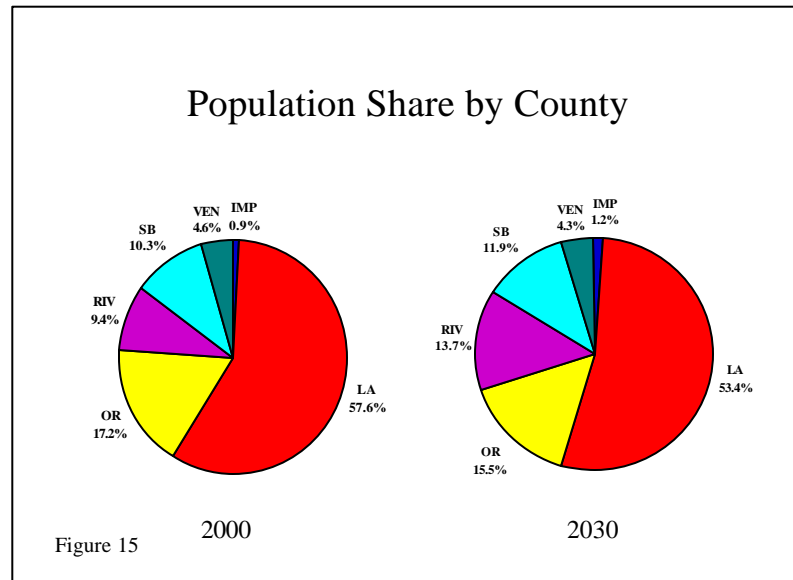
Ventura County is ranked fourth with an annual growth rate of 1 percent. Los Angeles County, ranked fifth, has an annual growth rate of 0.9 percent. Orange County is projected to have the slowest annual growth rate of 0.8 percent.

The county-by-county population share is expected to undergo some changes from 2000 to 2030. The Inland Empire (Riverside and San Bernardino counties) is projected to increase their share of the region's population. One in 4 people in the region are projected to live in the Inland Empire by 2030. The population growth in the Inland Empire results, in part, from the migration of people from Los Angeles County and Orange County to the inland area to take advantage of lower priced housing. Although both Los Angeles and Orange Counties are projected to have a smaller share of population, Los Angeles County is projected to still be home to more than half of the regional population. Ventura County's share of the regional population is projected to slightly decrease. Imperial County's population growth rate is expected to be rapid but they will continue to have the smallest share of the regional population.
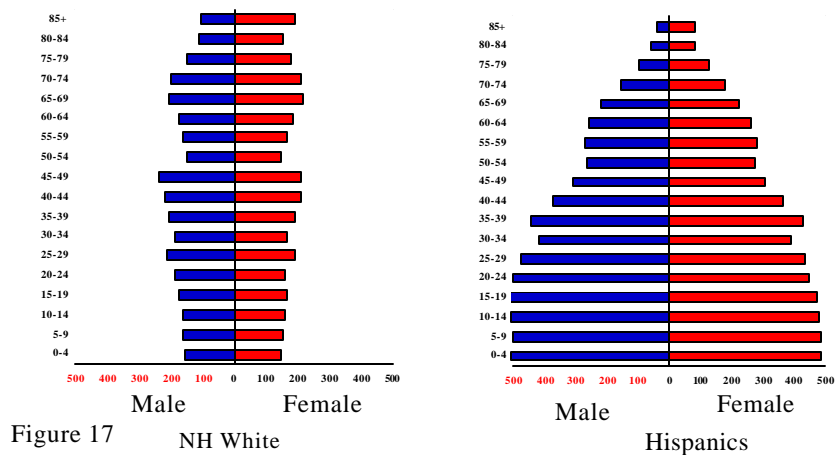


Figure 15

Population Share by County

2000:
VEN 4.6%
IMP 0.9%
SB 10.3%
RIV 9.4%
OR 17.2%
LA 57.6%

2030:
VEN 4.3%
IMP 1.2%
SB 11.9%
RIV 13.7%
OR 15.5%
LA 53.4%

# The Dynamic Changes of Regional Population

## Population Pyramid 2000
### White vs Hispanics (Thousands)



Figure 16
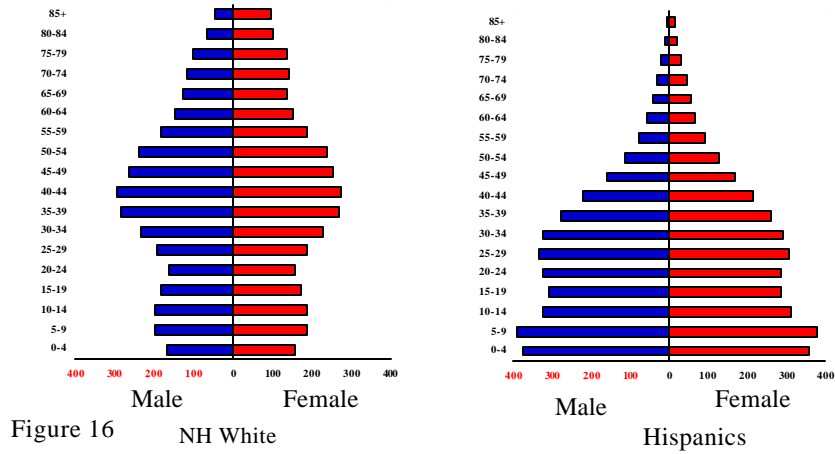
## Population Pyramid 2030
### White Vs Hispanics (Thousands)



Figure 17

# Households

The number of SCAG region households is projected to increase to 7.66 million in 2030, which represents a 2.26 million household increase from 2000. The regional household growth rate is about 1.4 percent per year, which is slightly faster than the annual population growth rate.
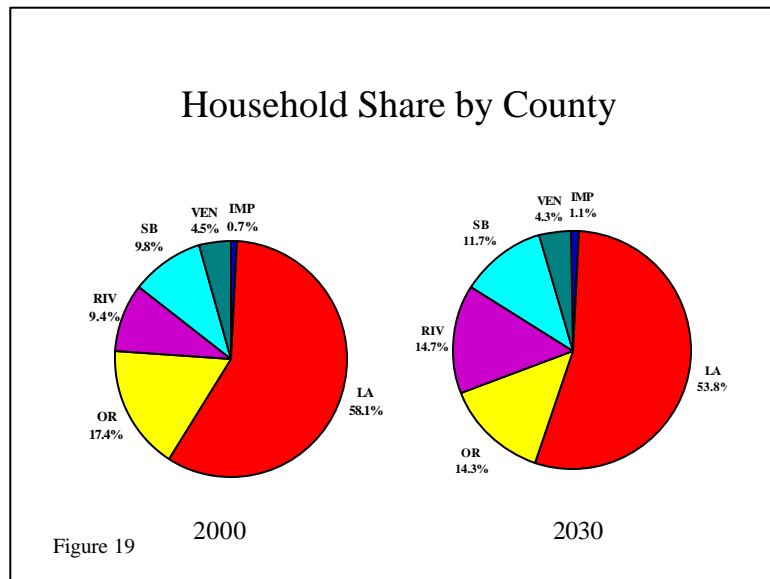
The number of persons per household is projected to decrease very slightly (from 3.08 in 2000 to 2.99 in 2030). The slight decrease in household size can be attributed to two major factors. Many of the Hispanics and Asians in the 2030 population would have been born in US. The second generation of immigrants often has smaller families than first generation. In addition, the



Household Projection
SCAG Region

Figure 18

regional population is projected to be older in 2030 than in 2000 and the senior citizen age group would have a smaller household size than the middle-aged population. The baby boomer generation will live in an "empty nest" by 2030.
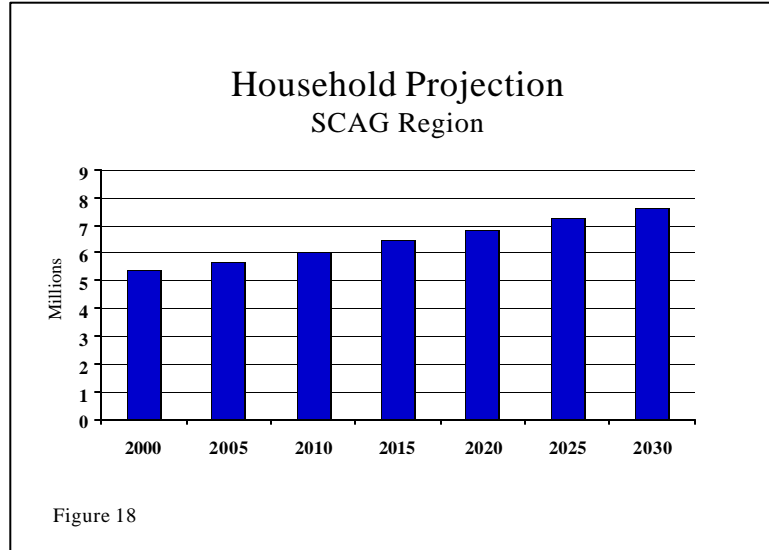
The household share by county is strongly correlated with the population share by county. Riverside County and San Bernardino Counties are projected to increase their household shares of the region due to their relatively fast population growth. More than a quarter of the households in the region is projected to be located in the Inland Empire by 2030. The Los Angeles County and the Orange County shares are projected to drop due to the lower population growth rate. Imperial County is the home for about 1 percent of the regional households.



Household Share by County

SB 9.8%  VEN 4.5%  IMP 0.7%
RIV 9.4%
OR 17.4%
LA 58.1%

SB 11.7%  VEN 4.3%  IMP 1.1%
RIV 14.7%
OR 14.3%
LA 53.8%

Figure 19        2000                    2030

# Employment

Total employment in the SCAG region is projected to increase from 7.5 million jobs in 2000 to 10.5 million jobs in 2030. This represents a total employment increase of three million jobs or an annual increase of 1.4% during the forecast period. This is considerably slower than the 2.5% annual growth rate that occurred during the 1972-2000 period. This slowdown in employment growth reflects long-term changes in the United States and California economies. One of the main factors is expected to be the aging of the baby boomer population.

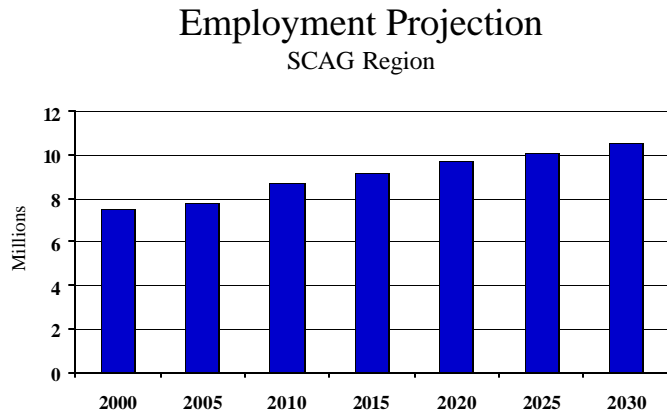## Employment Projection
### SCAG Region

Figure 20

Population growth in the SCAG region in the forecast period is expected to be concentrated in the older age cohorts (55-64 and 65+). Population in the prime working age cohorts (35-44 and 45-54) is expected to grow very slowly. Since the older age groups have much lower labor force participation rates, the future SCAG region labor force is expected to grow slowly during the forecast period. This lack of labor force availability will constrain future employment growth.

## Population Growth by Age Group
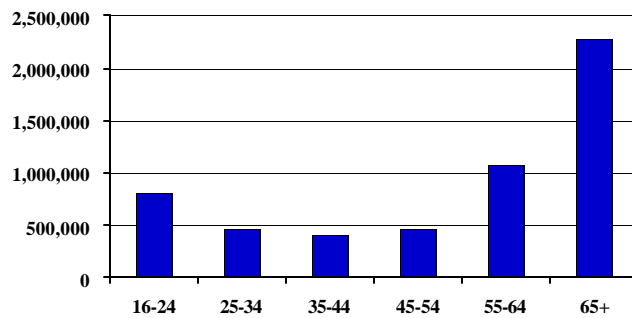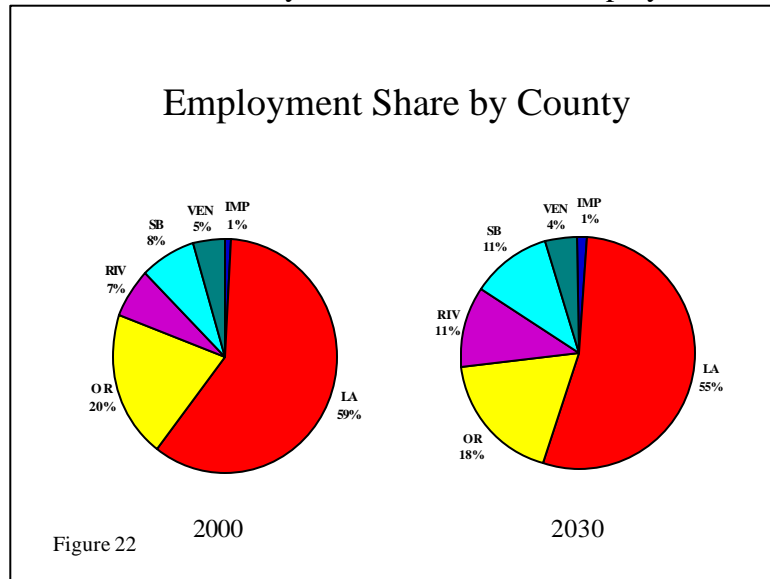### SCAG Region 2000-2030

Figure 21

The 2000-2030 forecast period is characterized by a continued shift of employment from the coastal counties to the inland counties. The Los Angeles County share of regional employment is projected to decline from 59 percent in 2000 to 55 percent in 2030. The Orange County regional employment share is projected to drop from 20 percent to 18 percent. Riverside County's share is projected to increase from 7 percent to 11 percent while the San Bernardino County share of regional employment is projected to increase from 8 percent to 11 percent. Imperial and Ventura counties will maintain a relative stable share of regional employment.



**Employment Share by County**

2000

2030

Figure 22

The SCAG region is projected to continue to experience a shift from a manufacturing to service-based economy during the forecast period. The manufacturing share of total regional employment is projected to decline from 14% in 2000 to 12% in 2030. Meanwhile, services employment is projected to increase from 37% to 41% during the same period. The construction share of regional employment is projected to increase slightly due to increasing demand of new housing associated with population growth. Retail is projected slightly increase to meet the new population growth needs. The share of agricultural jobs will decline due to continued urbanization throughout the region.



**Employment by Sector**
SCAG Region

2000

2030

Figure 23
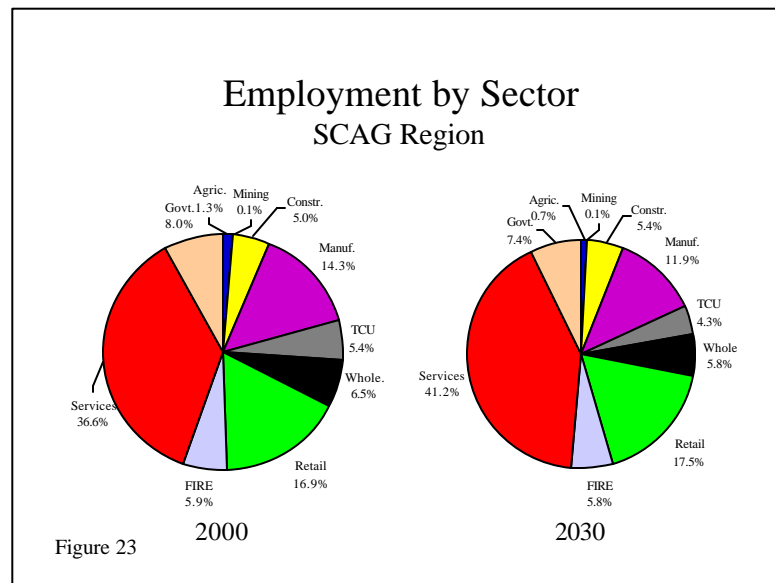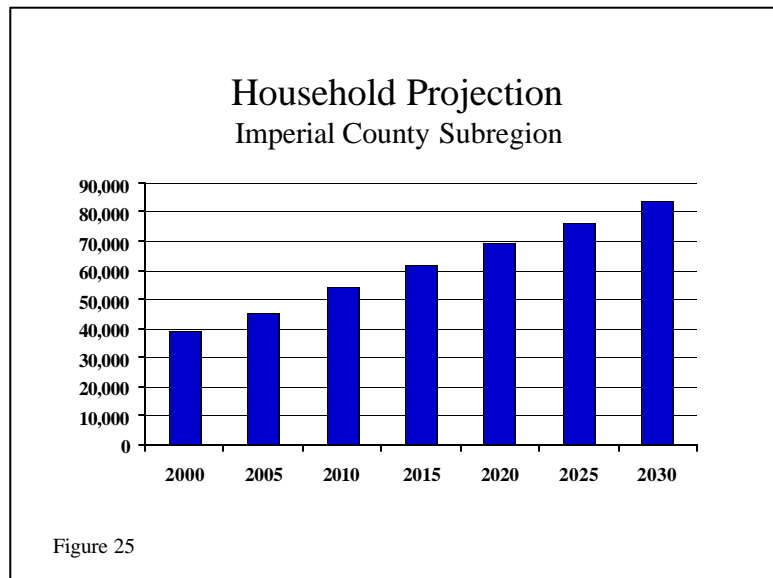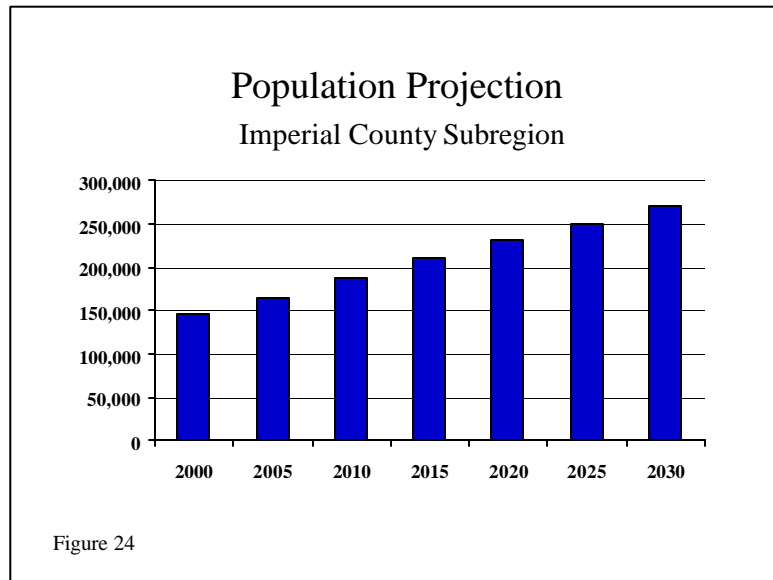
# Counties and Subregions

## Imperial County Subregion

**Population and Households**

Imperial County shares a border with Mexico and is primarily agricultural. The county currently has about 1 percent of the SCAG regional population and about 1 percent of the households. The 2000 July figure shows that the population is 147,000 with 39,500 households.

Imperial County's population is projected to be 270,000 in 2030, an 84 percent increase from its 2000 population. The number of households is projected to be 84,000 in 2030, up 112 percent from 2000. Based on the SCAG adopted 2004 RTP Socioeconomic Forecast, the Imperial County population and households are expected to grow at a faster pace than the regional average. Population is projected to grow at an annual rate of 2.8 percent and households are projected to grow at annual rate of 3.7 percent.

The County's rapid growth rate is primarily a result of the large Hispanic population in the county. In 2000, seventy two percent of the Imperial County population was Hispanic. Hispanics have the highest fertility rate,

## Population Projection
### Imperial County Subregion

Figure 24

## Household Projection
### Imperial County Subregion

Figure 25

which is the dominant cause of the rapid population growth in this area. In addition, the county is adjacent to Mexico; it is very convenient for many migrant workers to live in the Imperial County on a permanent basis. The Hispanic population is projected to grow from 106,000 in 2000 to 200,000 in 2030.

Like most other counties in this region, the white population will post a very moderate growth, which will increase from 30,000 to 40,000 during the 2000 - 2030 forecast period. However, the share of the white population is shrinking in this forecast period.

Ethnic Composition of Imperial County

Asian_Oth 4.0%
Black 3.6%
White 20.2%
Hispanic 72.2%
2000

Asian_0th 7.5%
Black 3.7%
White 14.7%
Hispanic 74.1%
2030

Figure 26

African Americans are expected to increase by 90 percent between 2000 and 2030, but the share remains constant. The numbers of Asians are expected to triple during this period.

Population Change by Ethnicity

Imperial County: 2000 - 2030

Figure 27
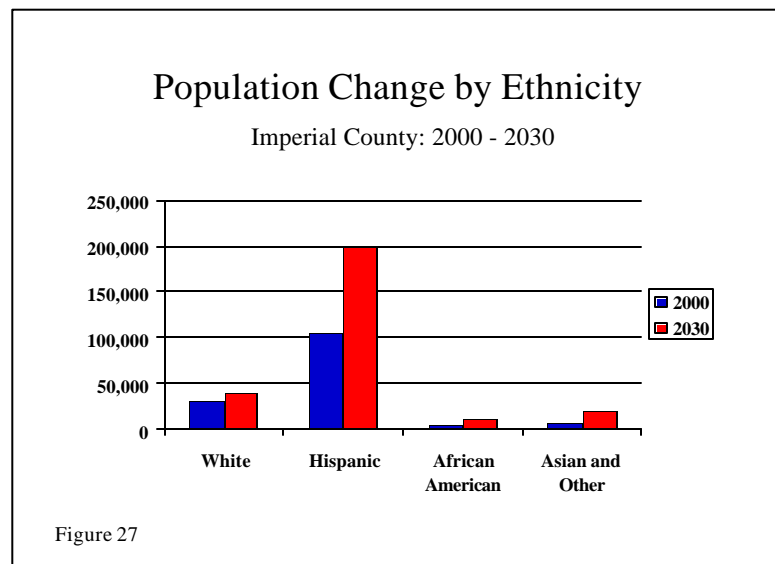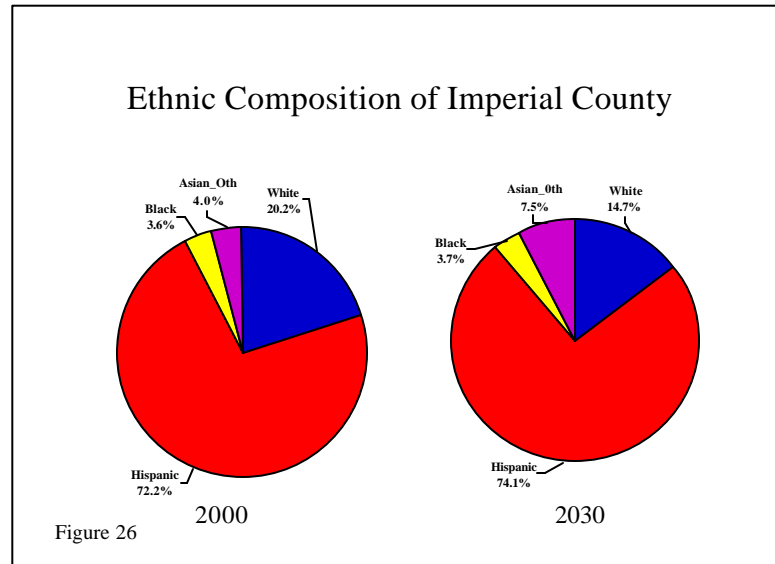
**Employment**

Total employment in Imperial County is expected to experience a steady increase over the forecast period. During the 2000-2030 period employment is projected to double. This represents an average annual increase of 1,860 jobs or 3.4% during this period.

Imperial County has been and will continue to be an important agricultural area within the SCAG region and state of California. Nevertheless, continuing development and urbanization resulting from increased trade and commerce with Mexico will result in a change in the economic structure of the county. The share of total employment in agriculture is projected to decline from 26% in 2000 to 17% in 2030. The



Employment Projection
Imperial County Subregion

Figure 28

declining share of agricultural jobs will be offset by increasing shares of employment in services, retail, construction and government. A major transportation center referred to, as Gateway project, will be built near the south border in the County. The Gateway project is expected to stimulate local economic growth and will create many jobs in the area.
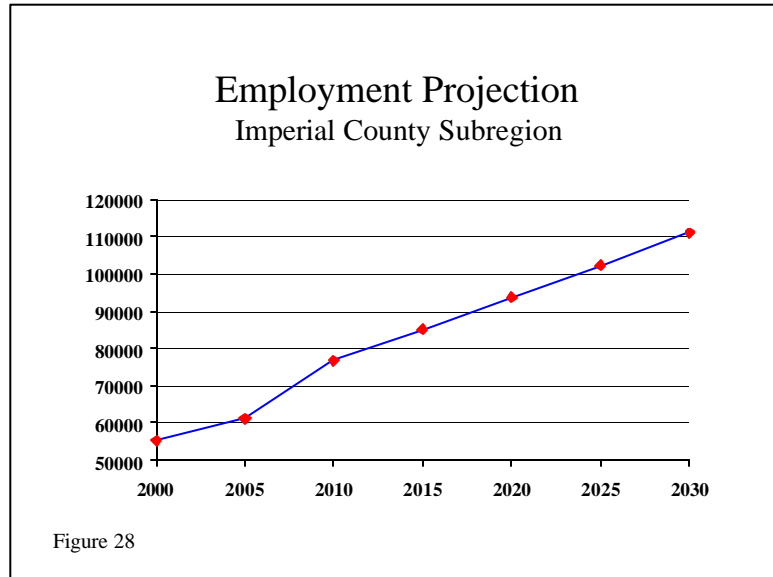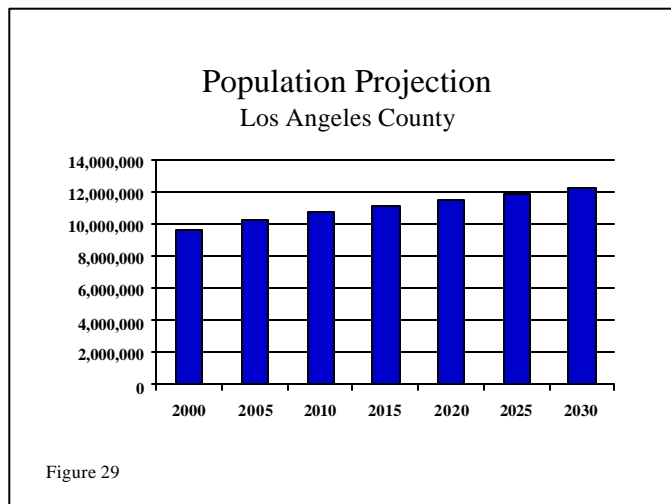
# Subregions in Los Angeles County

Los Angeles County consists of eight subregions: Arroyo Verdugo Cities Subregion, Gateway Cities Council of Governments Subregion, Las Virgenes Malibu Council of Governments (LVMCOG) Subregion, City of Los Angeles Subregion, North Los Angeles County Subregion, San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments (SGVCOG) Subregioin, South Bay Cities Council of Governments Subregion, and Westside Cities Subregion.
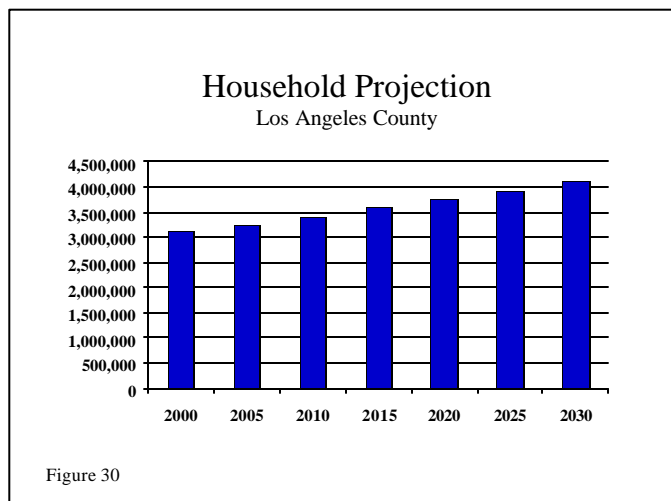
## Los Angeles County Overview
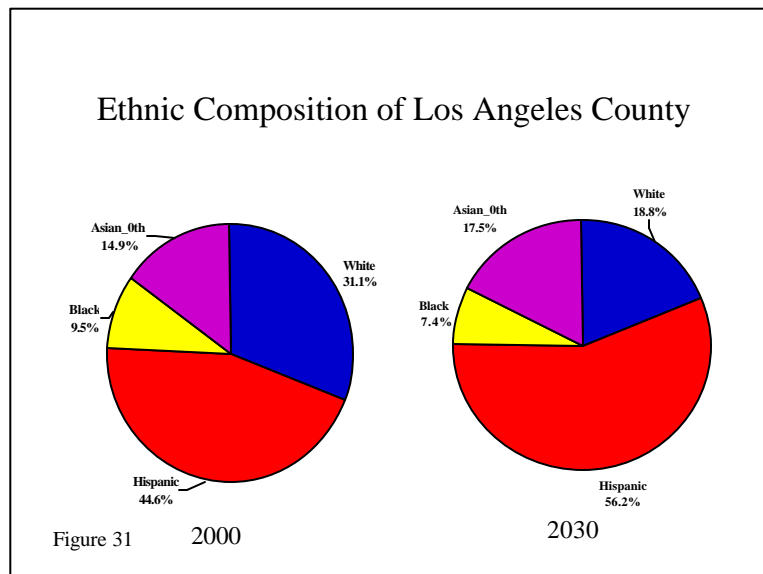
### Population and Households

Los Angeles County has the most diversified racial and ethnic composition in the Nation. It is a "melting pot" of a variety of cultures. It is likely that immigrants from any country in the world could meet somebody who speaks their native language and find an ethnic food store in Los Angeles County. Los Angeles County continues to attract large groups of foreign immigrants due to its unique multicultural society and the large variety of job opportunities.



Figure 29

Los Angeles County has the largest population in the region. The county has a larger population and more households than the other five counties combined. It is projected to experience the largest share of both regional population and household growth. The county population is expected to increase to 12.2 million by 2030, adding 2.6 million people to the region. The number of households in the county is expected to increase by 980,000 from 2000 to 2030.



Figure 30

Hispanics are the largest ethnic group in Los Angeles County. Based on the 2000 Census, 44.6 percent of the population is Hispanic. Because of a high fertility rate and

immigration from Latin America, the Hispanic population is projected to become the majority in Los Angeles County in 2030. 2.6 million of the Hispanic population will be added to Los Angeles County during this forecast period. By 2030, approximately three out of five residents in Los Angeles County will be Hispanic origin. The Asian and Pacific Islander population is also projected to grow rapidly, adding 0.7 million population during the same forecast period.

Ethnic Composition of Los Angeles County

Asian_0th 14.9%
White 31.1%
Black 9.5%
Hispanic 44.6%

Figure 31    2000

Asian_0th 17.5%
White 18.8%
Black 7.4%
Hispanic 56.2%

2030

The rapidly growing Hispanic and Asian groups will cluster in the unique ethnic and

cultural centers Los Angeles County provides. African Americans population is projected to drop slightly due to the out migration trend. The number of Whites is projected to decrease as more Whites are projected to leave Los Angeles County. As job opportunities increases in Inland region, more LA County residents will likely to move to the Inland Empire to take

Population Change by Ethnicity
Los Angeles County: 2000 - 2030

8,000,000
7,000,000
6,000,000
5,000,000
4,000,000
3,000,000
2,000,000
1,000,000
0

White    Hispanic    African American    Asian and Other

■ 2000
■ 2030

Figure 32

advantage of affordable housing and safer living environments. Others will move to other states for better schools. Most people from baby boomer generation are expected to be retired by 2030 and some of them will move to lower cost of living states, such as Nevada, Arizona, Colorado and Oregon.
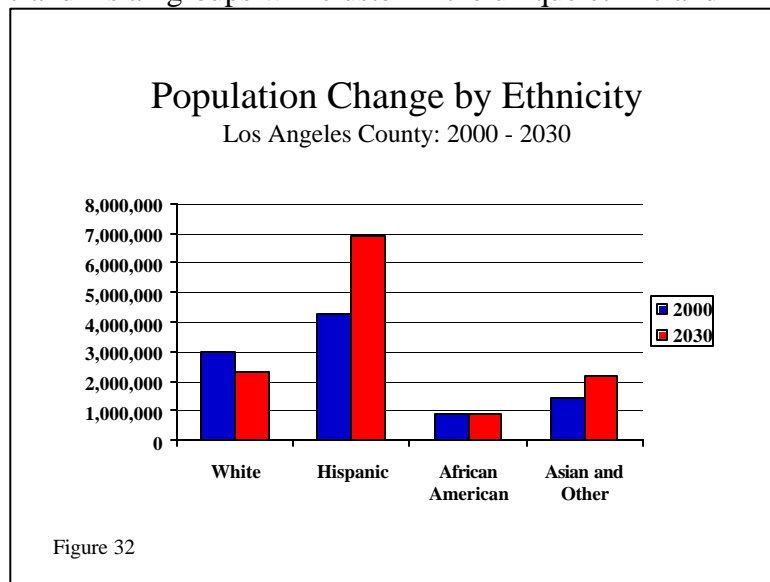
**Employment**

Total employment in Los Angeles County is projected to increase by nearly 1.2 million jobs over the 30 year forecast period.  This represents an average annual increase of 40,000 jobs or 0.9% during the forecast period.  This compares to an annual average increase of 43,000 jobs or 1.4% during the 1972-2000 period.

Los Angeles County is projected to continue its shift from a manufacturing to a service based economy over the forecast period.  The manufacturing share of total employment declined from 25% in 1972 to only 15% in 2000.  There was a dramatic reduction in aerospace employment, particularly during the 1991-1994 recession.  The manufacturing share of total county employment is projected to continue to

**Employment Projection**
Los Angeles County

| | 6,000,000 |
|---|---|
| | 5,500,000 |
| | 5,000,000 |
| | 4,500,000 |
| | 4,000,000 |
| | 2000  2005  2010  2015  2020  2025  2030 |

Figure 33

decline to only 12% by the year 2030.  There is expected to be a continued shift toward service employment during this period.  The services share of total county employment is projected to increase from 39% in 2000 to 45% by the year 2030.
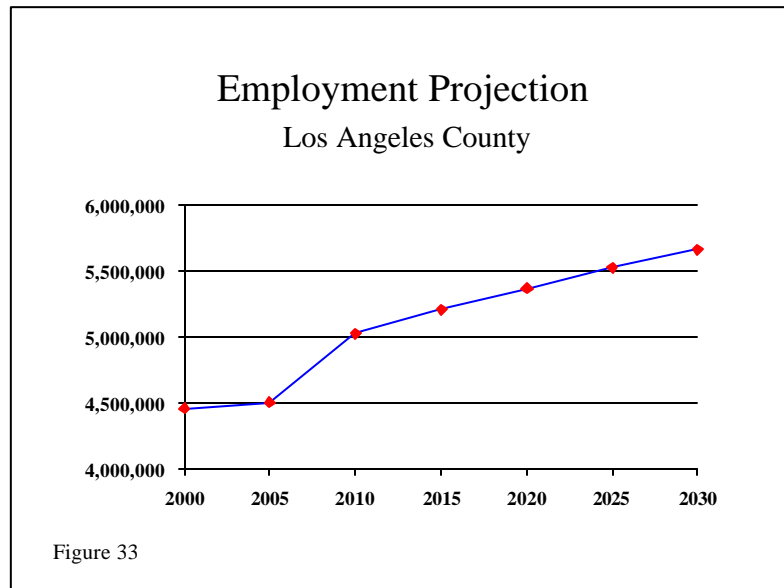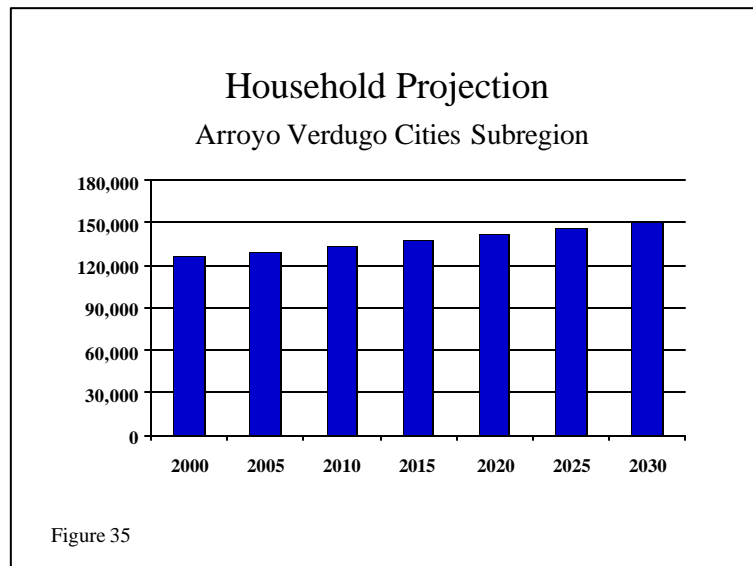
## Arroyo Verdugo Cities Subregion

### Population and Households

Arroyo Verdugo Cities is one of the smallest subregions in LA County. It has a 3.5% share of the County's population and a 4% share of the County households. This subregion's population will increase from 335,000 in 2000 to 398,000 in 2030. Population will grow at an annual rate of 0.6 percent, which is slower then the county average rate of 0.9%.
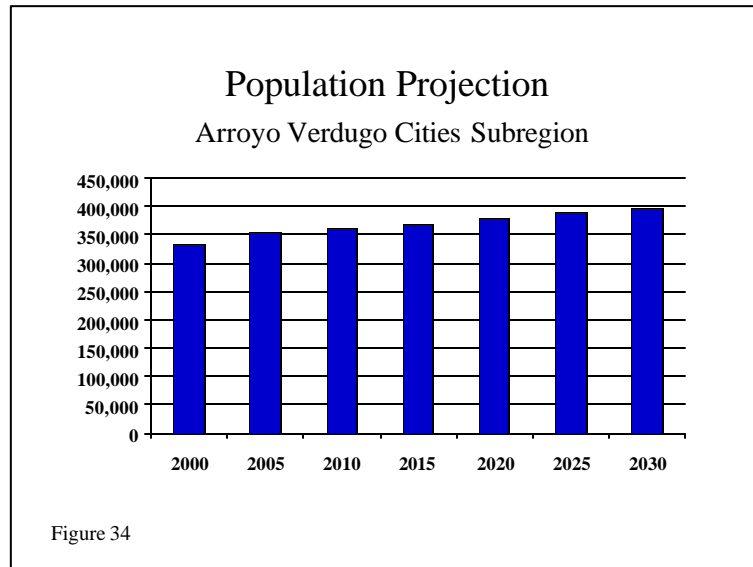
**Population Projection**

Arroyo Verdugo Cities Subregion

Figure 34

The Subregion's household growth is strongly correlated with the subregion's population growth. The subregion is projected to have 151,000 households by 2030, which is a 19 percent increase over the 30-year forecast period. The annual household growth rate of households is 0.6% over the forecast period.

**Household Projection**

Arroyo Verdugo Cities Subregion

Figure 35

**Employment**

Total employment in the Arroyo Verdugo Subregion is projected to increase from 202,000 jobs in 2000 to 271,000 jobs in the year 2030. This represents an average annual increase of 2,300 jobs or 1.1% during the forecast period. This is faster than the 0.9 percent annual average increase in Los Angeles County. By comparison, the annual job growth rate of the region is projected to be 1.35% during the same period. A total of 69,000 jobs will be added to this subregion by 2030.



Figure 36
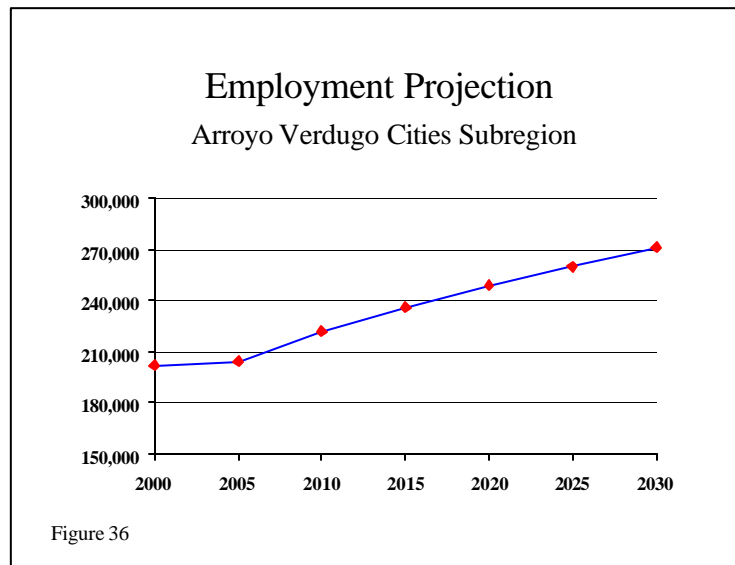
**City of Los Angeles Subregion**
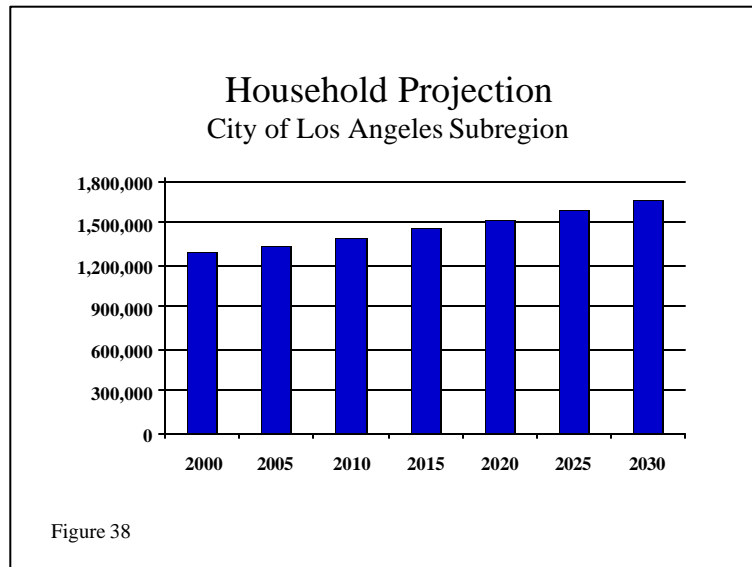
**Population and households**

The City of Los Angeles Subregion is the largest Subregion in terms of population, households and employment in LA County. It includes the city of Los Angeles, the city of San Fernadino and a portion of LA County unincorporated area.

The City of Los Angeles Subregion has the largest population and most households in the region. The subregion's population is expected to increase to 4.4 million by 2030, adding 624,000 people to the county. Based on the adopted 2004 RTP Socioeconomic Forecast, the population of the City of Los Angeles Subregion is expected to grow at a slower pace than the rest of LA County. Its population is projected to grow at an annual rate of 0.5 percent, compared to the LA County annual rate of 0.9%.



Figure 37
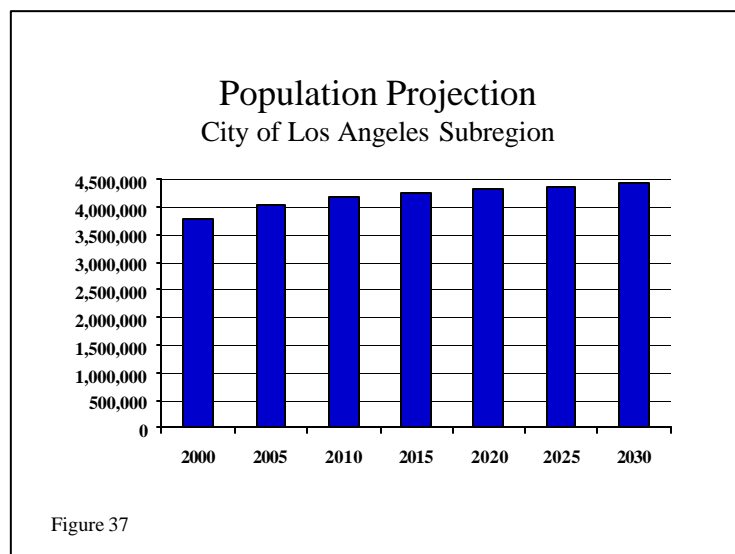
The household growth rate is faster than the population growth rate for the same forecast period. The number of households in the subregion is expected to increase from 1.3 million in 2000 to 1.66 million in the year 2030, which represents an annual growth rate of 0.9% and is close to the LA County average growth rate of 0.9%.

## Household Projection
### City of Los Angeles Subregion

Figure 38

**Employment**

The City of Los Angeles Subregion has the largest employment in the region partly because of its downtown job centers. Total employment is projected to increase from 1.8 million jobs in 2000 to 2.27 million jobs in 2030. This represents an annual average increase of 40,000 jobs or 0.8% during the 30-year forecast period, which is similar to its neighboring San Gabriel Valley Subregion and Gateway Cities subregion. The City of Los Angeles Subregion captures a 40% share of the LA County jobs.
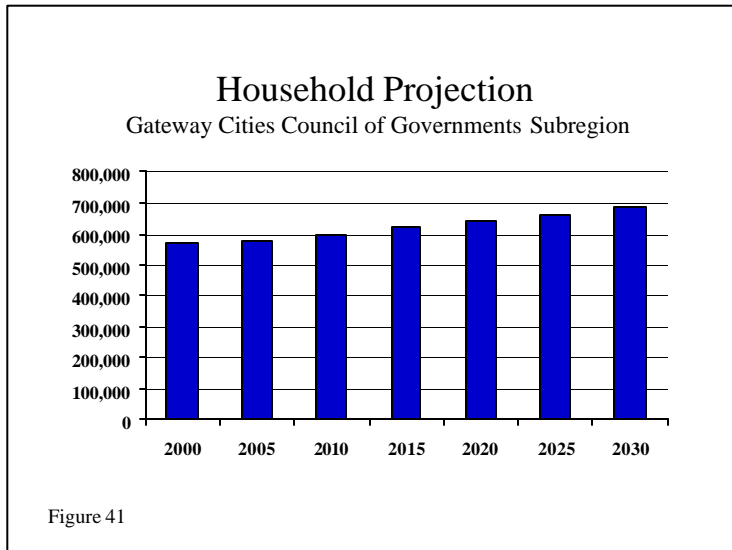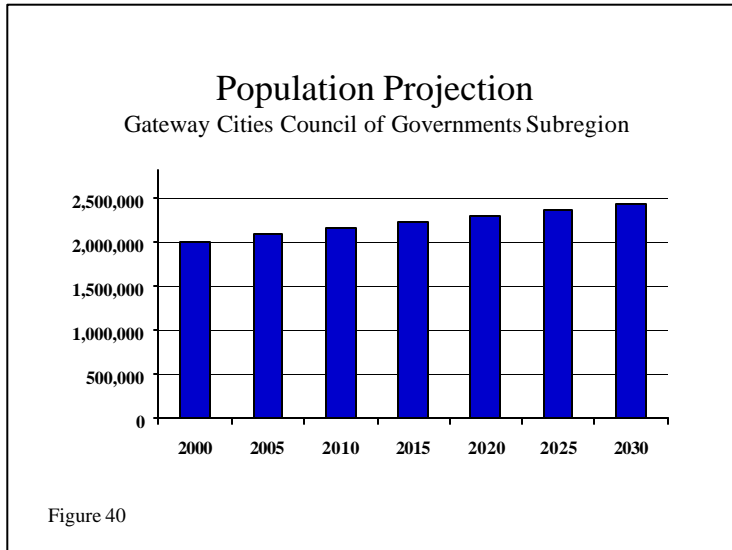
## Employment Projection
### City of Los Angeles Subregion

Figure 39
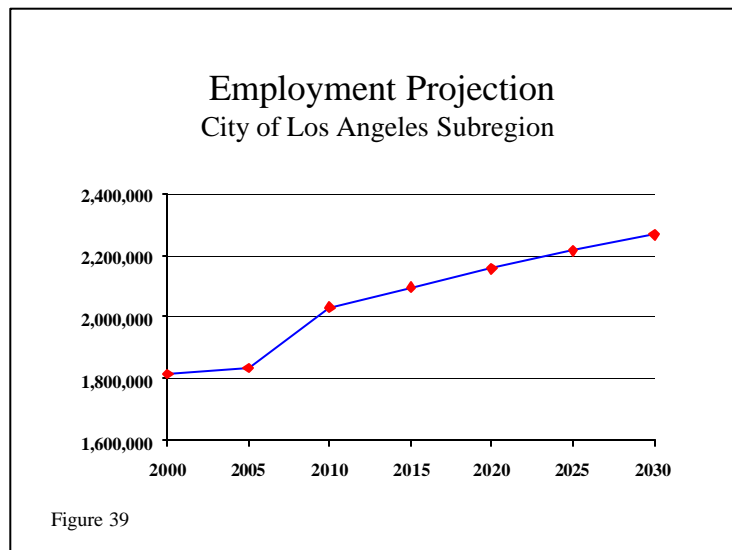
## Gateway Cities Council of Governments Subregion

### Population and households

Gateway Cities is the second largest subregion in LA County. Based on the 2000 census, Gateway Cities' share of the LA county population is about 21% while its share of the County households is about 18%. The share of both population and households is projected to slightly decrease by 1% in 2030.

Similar to Arroyo Verdugo Subregion, growth rates of Gateway Cities' population and households are expected to be slow, approximately 0.7% annually for both. By comparison, the annual growth rate of the regional population and households is 1.25% and 1.39% respectively.

Total population in Gateway Cities Subregion is projected to increase from 1,984,000 in the year 2000 to 2,415,000 in the year 2030. Total households are projected to increase from 569,000 in the year 2000 to 686,000 in the year 2030.



**Population Projection**
Gateway Cities Council of Governments Subregion

Figure 40



**Household Projection**
Gateway Cities Council of Governments Subregion

Figure 41

**Employment**

Gateways Cities Subregion's job growth rate is projected to be higher than its population growth rate.  Total employment in Gateways Cities is projected to increase from 809,000 jobs in 2000 to 1,009,000 jobs in the year 2030.  This represents an annual average increase of 0.8% or 6,800 jobs during the thirty-year forecast period, which is similar to its neighboring San Gabriel Valley Subregion with an annual 0.8 percent job growth rate.  Los Angeles County has an annual average growth rate of 0.9 percent during the same forecast period.
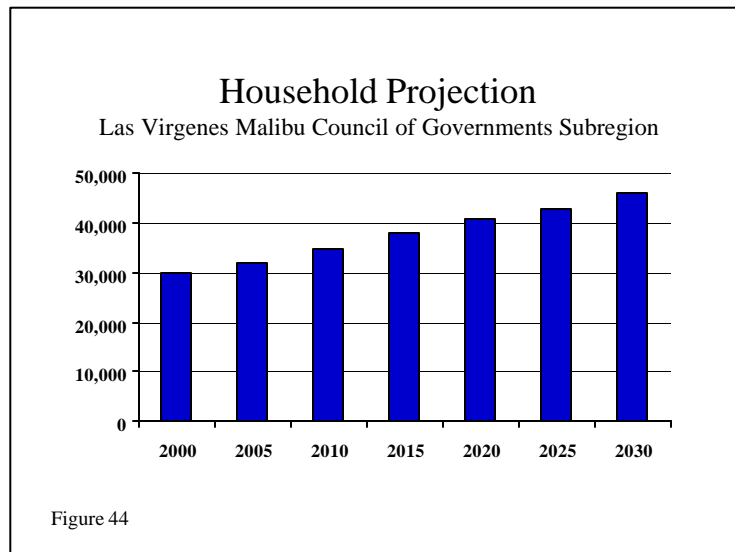
## Employment Projection
### Gateway Cities Council of Governments Subregion

Figure 42
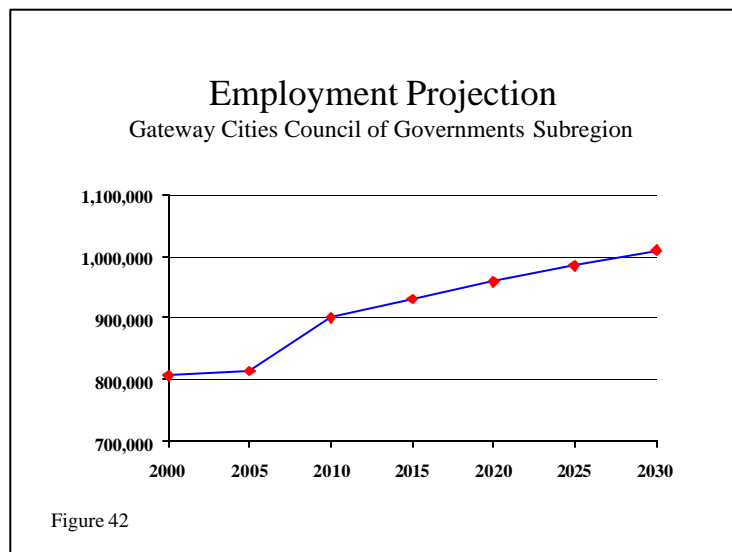
**Las Virgenes Malibu Council of Governments (LVMCOG) Subregion**

**Population and Households**

LVMCOG Subregion has the smallest population and households in the region.  Based on 2000 census, it has 83,000 people and 30,000 households, which represents about 1% share of the LA County population and households.  It is projected that 43,000 people will be added to this subregion by 2030, a 53% increase over the 30-year forecast period.
The population will grow at an annual rate of 1.7%, which is faster than LA county average rate of 0.9%.

## Population Projection
### Las Virgenes Malibu Council of Governments Subregion

Figure 43
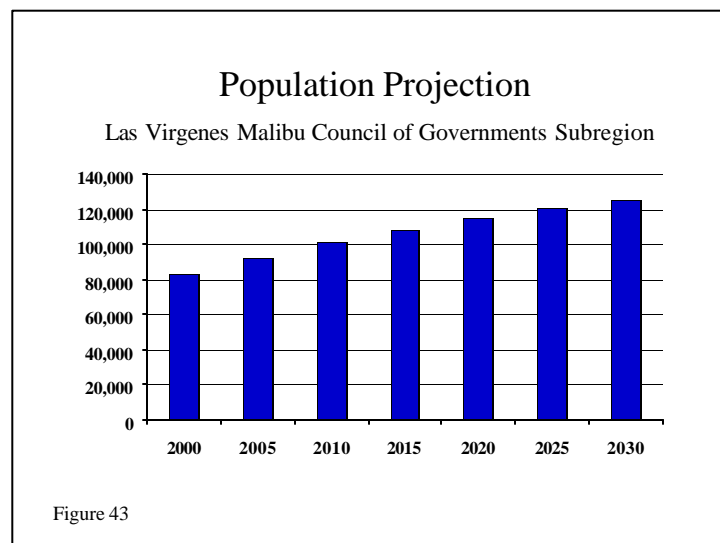
The number of households is projected to increase 16,000 by 2030, an increase of 53% over the forecasted period. This growth rate is faster than most of subregions in LA County. Based on the adopted forecast, The LVMCOG Subregion has an annual household growth rate of 1.8% over the forecast period, which is faster than the LA County annual average of 1.4%.

## Household Projection
### Las Virgenes Malibu Council of Governments Subregion



Figure 44

**Employment**

LVMCOG Subregion has a 1% share of the LA County employment. Total employment is projected to increase from 45,000 jobs in 2000 to 58,000 jobs in the year 2030. This represents an annual average increase of 430 jobs or 1% during the 30-year forecast period, which is slightly slower than the neighboring Ventura County Subregion with an annual 1.3% job growth rate. Los Angeles County has an annual average growth rate of 0.9 percent during the same forecast period.
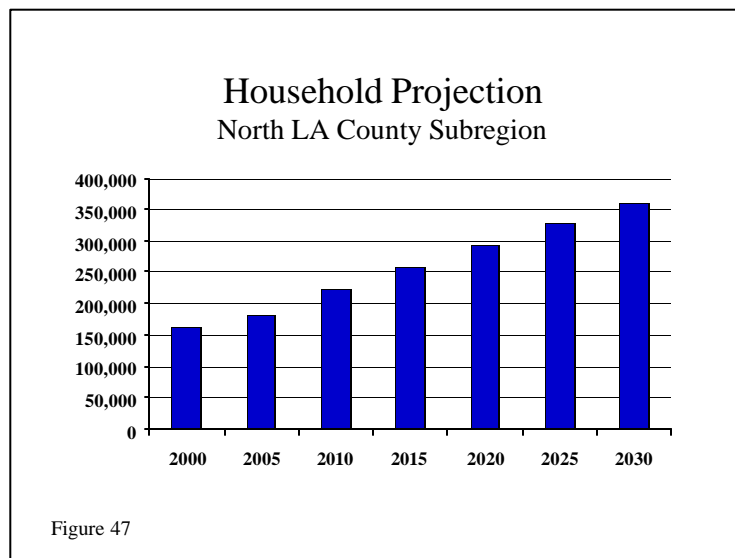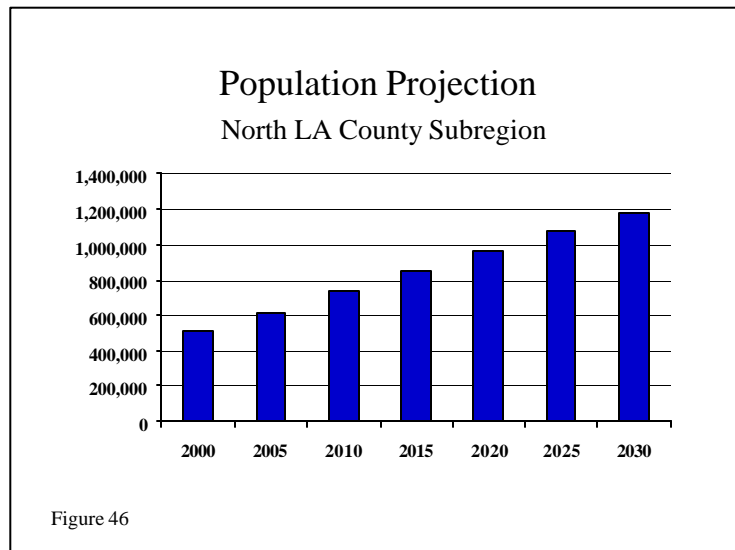
## Employment Projection
### Las Virgenes Malibu Council of Governments Subregion



Figure 45
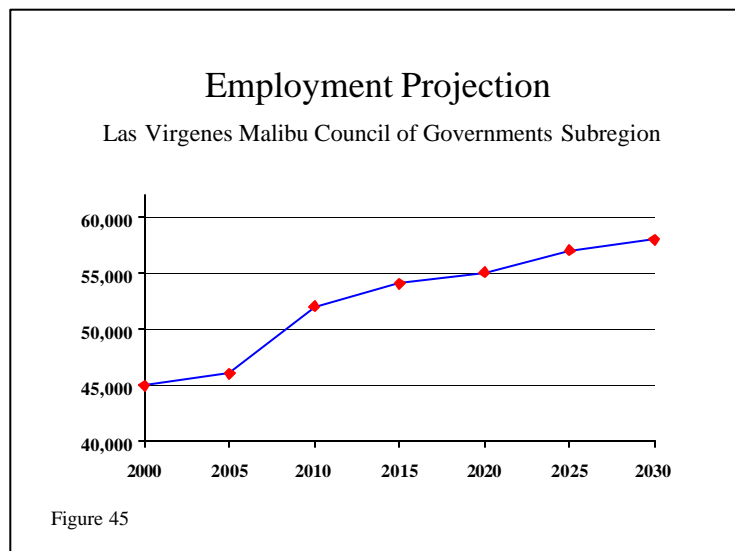
## North Los Angeles County Subregion
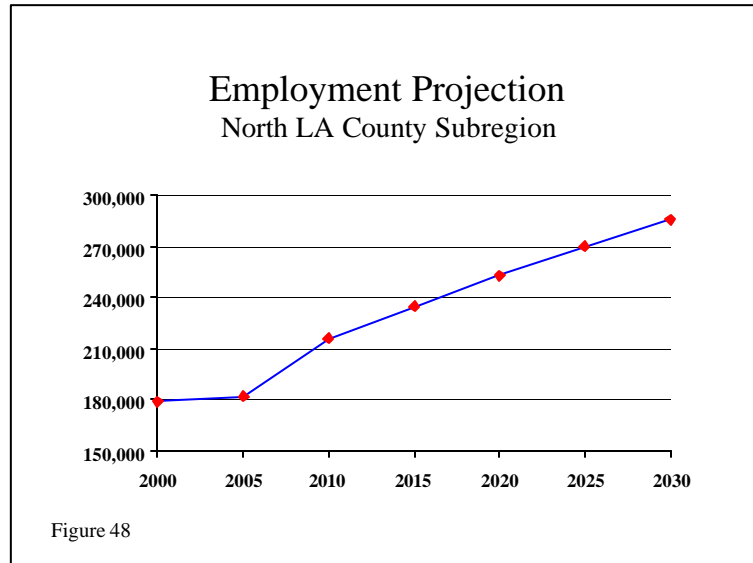
### Population and Households

North LA County Subregion includes the city of Lancaster, the city of Palmdale, the city of Santa Clarita, and the northern part of the LA County unincorporated area. Based on the 2000 Census, it has a 5.3% share of the LA County population and a 4% share of the LA County households. The subregion's population is expected to increase from 512,000 in 2000 to 1,179,000 in 2030. Population will grow at an annual rate of 4.2 percent, much faster than the LA County annual average rate of 0.9%.

### Population Projection
#### North LA County Subregion



Figure 46

The Subregion's household growth is strongly correlated with the subregion's population growth. The county is projected to have 362,000 households by 2030, an increase of 125% over the 30-year forecast period. The annual growth rate of households is projected to be 4.2%, which is the highest growth rate in the region.

### Household Projection
#### North LA County Subregion



Figure 47

## Employment

The North LA Subregion had a 4% share of the LA County employment in the year 2000. Total employment is projected to increase from 179,000 jobs in 2000 to 286,000 jobs in the year 2030. This represents an annual average increase of 2% or 3,600 jobs during the forecast period, which is higher than all the remaining LA County subregions. Los Angeles County has an annual average growth rates of 0.9 percent during the same forecast period.



### Employment Projection
#### North LA County Subregion

Figure 48

## San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments (SGVCOG) Subregion

## Population and Households

SGVCOG Subregion is the third largest subregion in LA County. Based on the 2000 census, 19% of the LA County population and 17% of the LA County households are located in SGVCOG Subregion. Similar to most subregions in the LA County, SGVCOG Subregion has a slower growth rate than the Inland Empire.

Its population is projected to be 2.4 million in 2030, an addition of 618,000 people or a 34 percent increase from its 2000 population.



### Population Projection
#### San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments Subregion
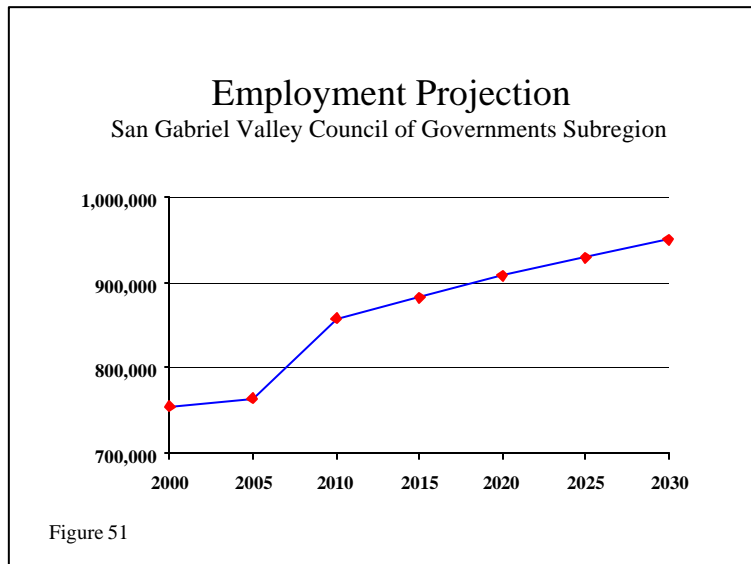
Figure 49
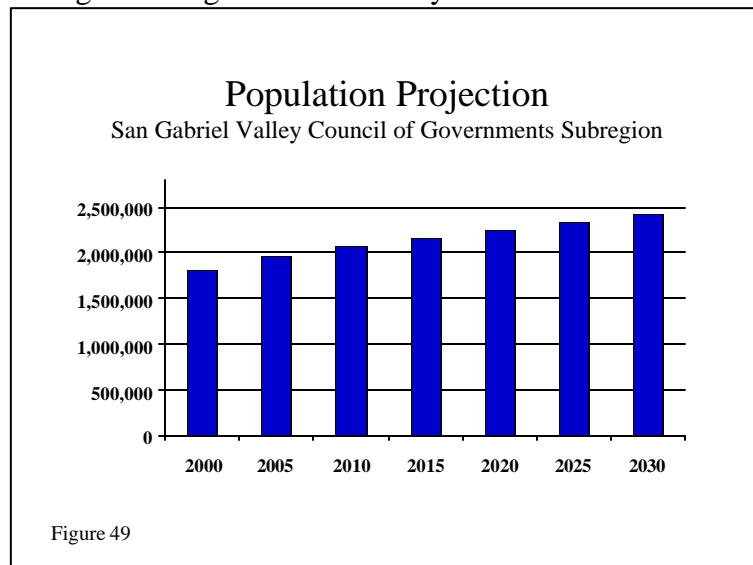
The number of households in SGVCOG Subregion is expected to increase from 545,000 in 2000 to 738,000 in 2030, which represents an annual growth rate of 1.2% and is slightly higher than the LA County average household growth of 1%. By comparison, the annual household growth rate is 1.4% in the SCAG region.

## Household Projection
San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments Subregion

Figure 50
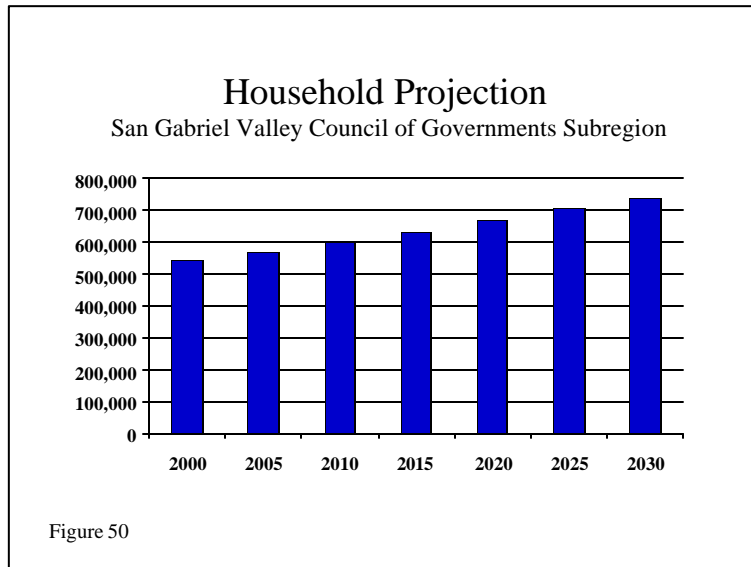
**Employment**

SGVCOG Subregion had a 17% share of the LA County employment in the year 2000, the share is expected to remain the same in year 2030. Total employment is projected to increase from 755,000 jobs in 2000 to 951,000 jobs in 2030. This represents an annual average increase of 6,500 jobs or 0.9% during the forecast period, which is slightly higher than the City of Los Angeles Subregion with an annual 0.8 percent job growth rate. Los Angeles County has an annual average growth rate of 0.9 percent during the same forecast period.
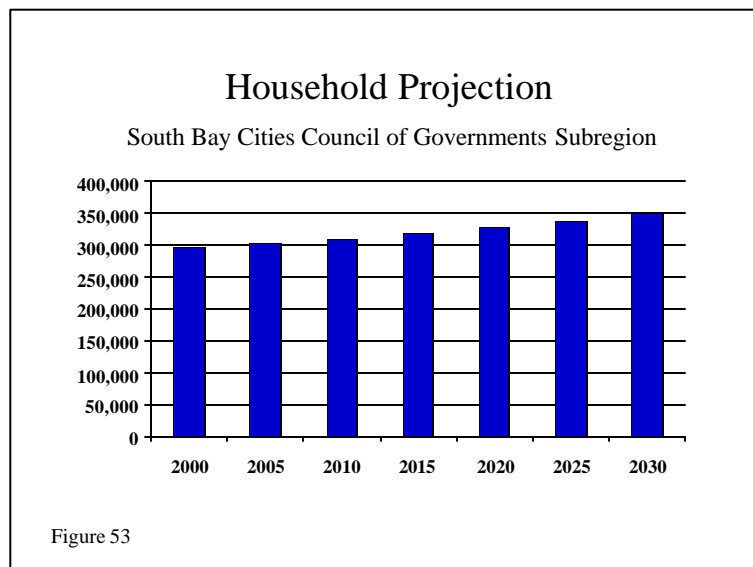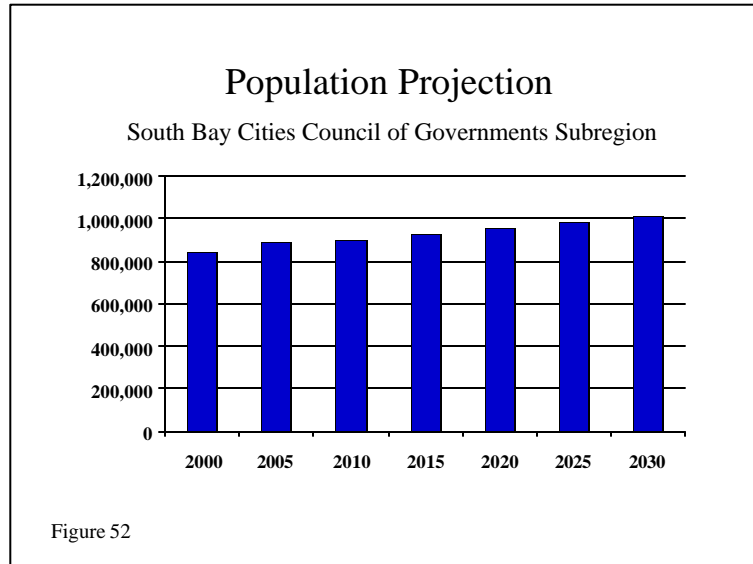
## Employment Projection
San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments Subregion

Figure 51

**South Bay Cities Council of Governments Subregion,**

**Population and Households**

Based on the 2000 census, South Bay Cities' share of the LA county population is about 8.8% while its share of the County households is about 9.5%. The share of population is projected to slightly decrease by 0.5% in 2030, while the share of households is projected to decrease by 1% in 2030.

Similar to Gateway Cities Subregion, growth rates of South Bay Cites' population and households are expected to be slow, approximately 0.7% and 0.6% annually. By comparison, the annual growth rate of the regional population and households is 1.25% and 1.39% respectively.

Total population in South Bay Cities is projected to increase from 842,000 in the year 2000 to 1,011,000 in the year 2030. Total households are projected to increase from 297,000 in the year 2000 to 349,000 in the year 2030.

## Population Projection

South Bay Cities Council of Governments Subregion



Figure 52

## Household Projection

South Bay Cities Council of Governments Subregion



Figure 53

**Employment**

South Bay Cities Subregion's job growth rate is projected to be higher than its population growth rate. Total employment in South Bay Cities is projected to increase from 416,000 jobs in 2000 to 525,000 jobs in 2030. This represents an annual average increase of 0.9% or 6,500 jobs during the forecast period, which is similar to its neighboring Gateway Cities Subregion with an annual 0.8 percent job growth rate. Los Angeles County has an annual average growth rates of 0.9 percent during the same forecast period.



**Employment Projection**
South Bay Cities Council of Governments Subregion

Figure 54
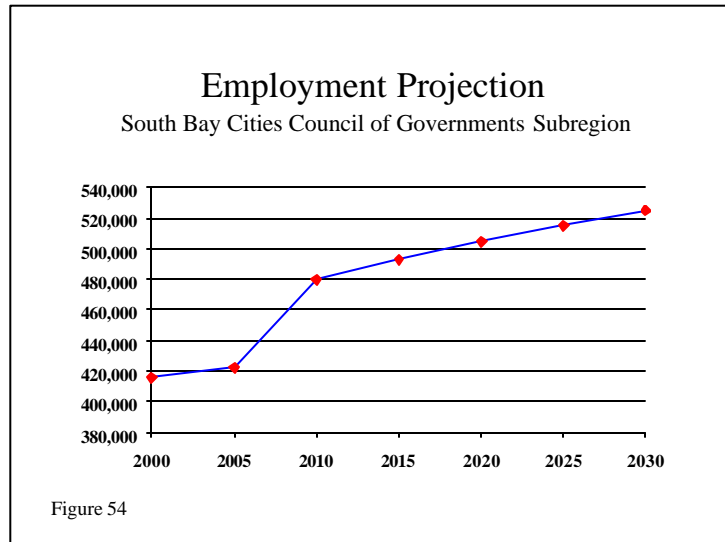
**Westside Cities Subregion**

**Population and Households**

Westside Cities Subregion is one of the smallest subregions in LA County. Based on the 2000 census, Westside Cities' share of the LA county population is about 2.3% while its share of the County households is about 3.6%. The share of population is projected to slightly decrease by 0.3% in 2030, while the share of households is projected to decrease by 0.6% in 2030.



**Population Projection**
Westside Cities Subregion

Figure 55
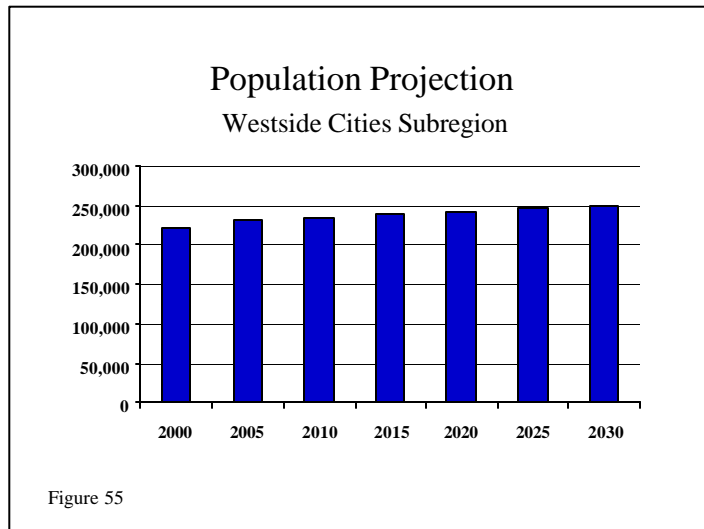
Westside Cities Subregion is expected to have the slowest growth of population and households in the region. Total population is projected to increase from 220,000 in the year 2000 to 249,000 in the year 2030, representing an annual growth rate of 0.4%.

The number of households is expected to increase from 112,000 in 2000 to 125,000 in 2030, which represents an annual growth rate of 0.4.

### Household Projection
#### Westside Cities Subregion



Figure 56

**Employment**

The Westside Subregion had a 5.3% share of the LA County employment in the year 2000, the share is expected to remain basically unchanged in 2030. Total employment is projected to increase from 236,000 jobs in 2000 to 295,000 jobs in 2030. This represents an annual average increase of 1960 jobs or 0.8% during the forecast period, which is slightly higher than the City of Los Angeles Subregion with an annual 0.8 percent job growth rate. Los Angeles County has an annual average growth rate of 0.9 percent during the same forecast period.
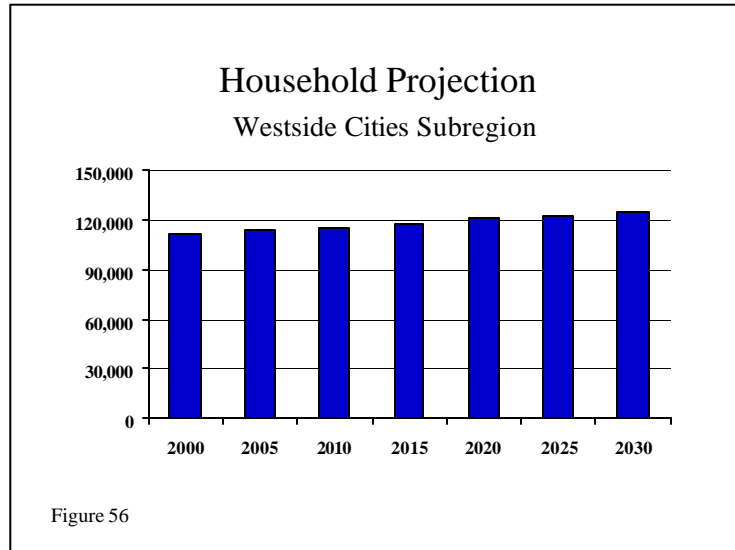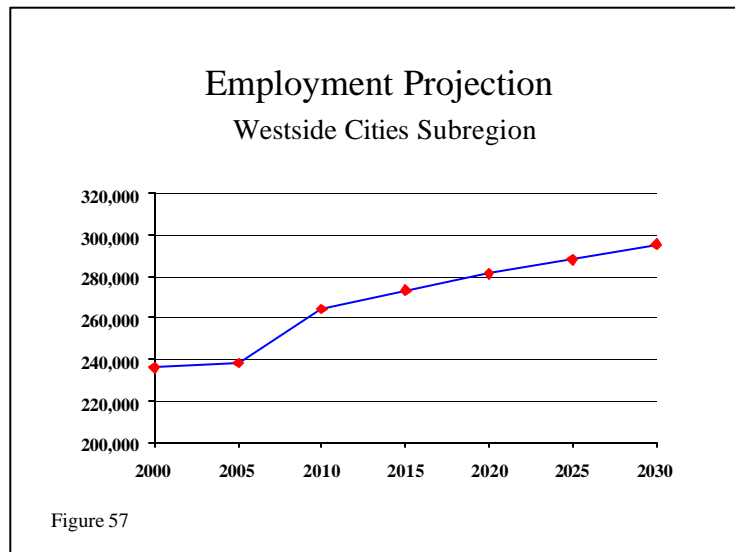
### Employment Projection
#### Westside Cities Subregion



Figure 57

# Orange County Subregion

**Population and Households**

Orange County is the second largest county in terms of population in the region. The county had 2.9 million people and 0.9 million households according to the 2000 Census. The County's population is projected to increase to 3.6 million in 2030. This represents an annual growth rate of 0.8 percent. Total households in Orange County are projected to reach 1.1 million in 2030. The annual growth rate for households is about 0.6 percent during the forecast period.

## Population Projection
### Orange County Subregion



Figure 58

The county population is projected to grow at a faster rate than the number of households because of ethnic diversification and economic changes in the county. Ethnic minorities, especially Asian and Hispanics, tend to live together as an extended family in a single household. With an increasing Hispanic and Asian population in the County, the household size is projected to increase over time. Housing prices in Orange County have been rising very rapidly and are projected to continue to rise

## Household Projection
### Orange County Subregion



Figure 59

because the demand for housing exceeds the supply. The high cost of Orange County housing is likely to prevent or delay the formation of new households. Many young people will have to live with their parents for a somewhat longer period of time until they can save enough to buy a new house.
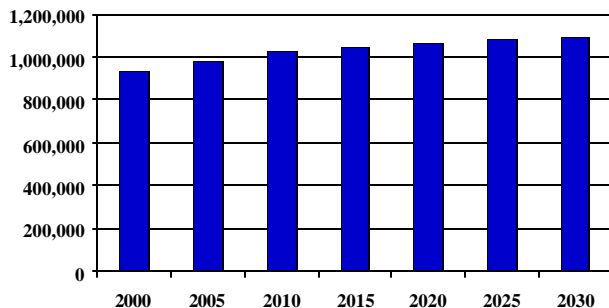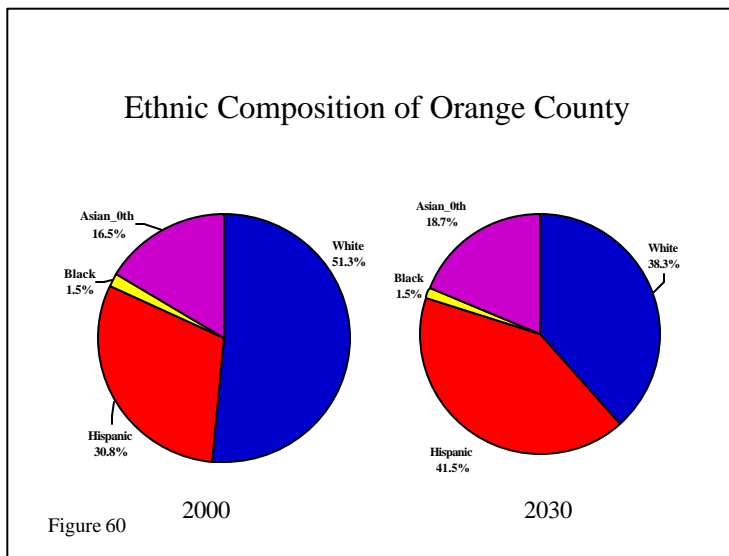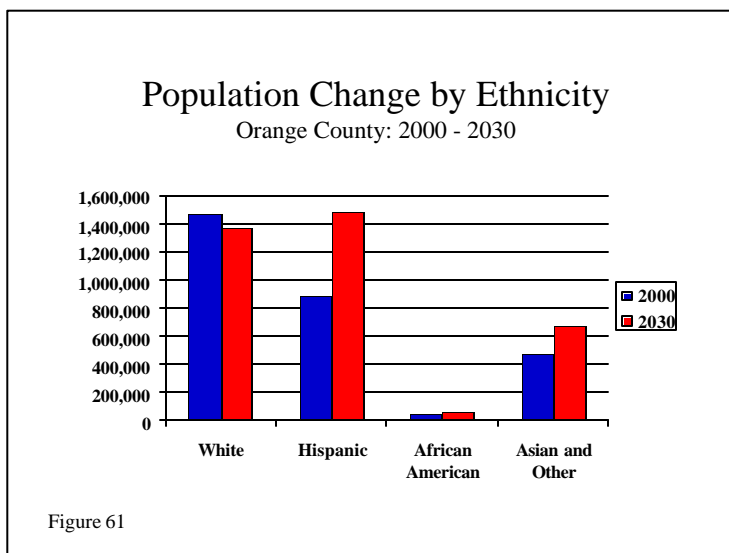
Although Non-Hispanic Whites are still the majority (51 percent) in Orange County according to the 2000 Census, Orange County is projected to be transformed from a county with a white majority population into a racially and ethnically diverse area. Orange County will be similar to today's Los Angeles by 2030 in term of racial diversification. There will be no majority population and Hispanics population is projected to be the leading minority with the largest share of the county population. Total of 59,000 Hispanic population will be added to the county due to relatively high fertility rate and the immigration from south boarders.

### Ethnic Composition of Orange County

Asian_0th
16.5%

Black
1.5%

White
51.3%

Hispanic
30.8%

2000

Asian_0th
18.7%

Black
1.5%

White
38.3%

Hispanic
41.5%

2030

Figure 60

The Asian population is the second fast growing ethnic group and is projected to increase 41 percent by 2030. Although the Asian fertility rate is generally low, the Vietnamese population, which is concentrated in Orange County, has higher fertility rates than other Asians. The high Vietnamese fertility rate and the inflow of foreign immigrants from Asia are the major factors for the increasing Asian population in the County.

### Population Change by Ethnicity
Orange County: 2000 - 2030

1,600,000
1,400,000
1,200,000
1,000,000
800,000
600,000
400,000
200,000
0

White    Hispanic    African American    Asian and Other

■ 2000
■ 2030

Figure 61

The African American population is projected to change very little.

The White population is projected to decrease during the 2000 – 2030 period. There are several reasons for this negative growth trend. The fertility rate for the White population is lowest among all ethnic groups. With the increasing number of senior citizens, deaths exceed births among white. Some older Whites choose to retire to other states with a lower cost of living, such as Nevada, Arizona, Colorado and Oregon. In addition, some

of the White population is projected to move to the Inland Empire to take advantage of the lower housing costs and suburban life style.

**Employment**

Total employment in Orange County is projected to increase from 1.3 million jobs in 2000 to 2.0 million jobs in the year 2030. This represents an average annual increase of 13,600 jobs or 0.9% during the forecast period. This contrasts to an annual increase rate of 6.7% during the 1972-2000 period.

Orange County is projected to increase its share of service employment over the 2000-2030 forecast period. The



Employment Projection
Orange County Subregion

Figure 62

manufacturing sector share of total Orange County employment is expected to decline in this forecast period. Many high tech jobs will be created around Irvine center in South County. Whole sale, retail and FIRE sectors are projected to slightly increase their shares of total county employment during the forecast period.
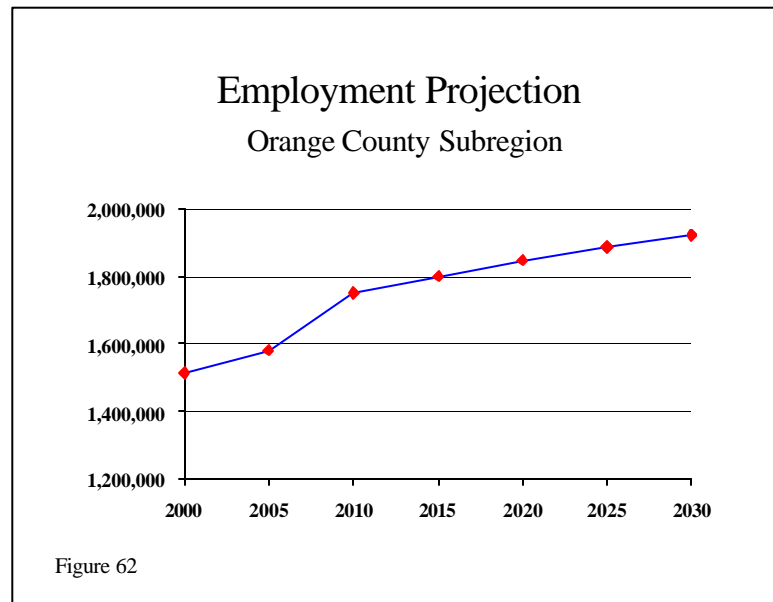
# Subregions in Riverside County

There are two subregions in Riverside County: Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG), and Western Riverside Council of Governments (WRCOG). The CVAG share of the Riverside County total population is about 23% of and the WRCOG share is 77%. For households, the CVAG share is 24% and the WRCOG share is 76%. For employment CVAG share is 24% and WRCOG share is 76%. The percentage shares of each subregion are projected to basically remain unchanged over the forecast period.
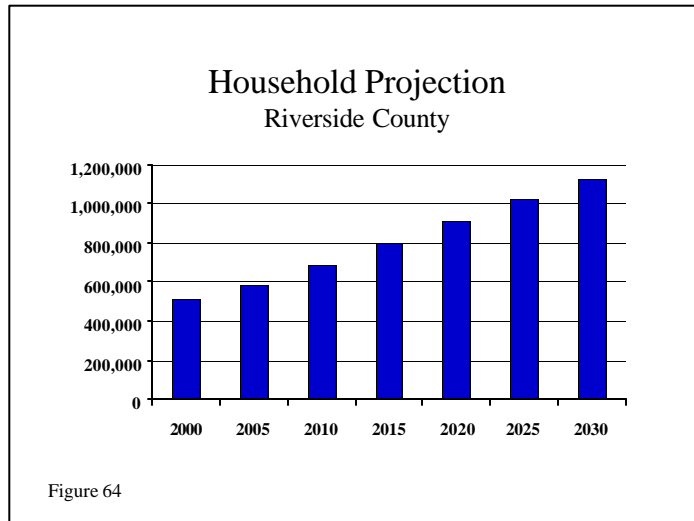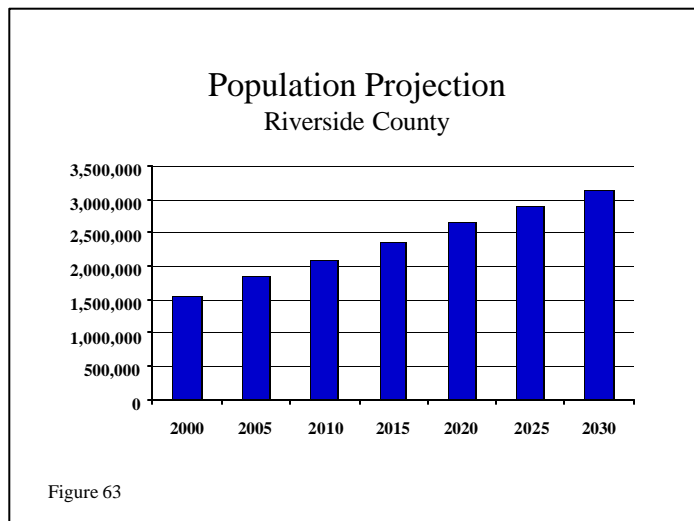
## Riverside County Overview

### Population and Households

Southern California has been expanding eastward and is projected to continue to expand toward fringe areas. Riverside County has been a main beneficiary of this growth trend and it is one of the fastest growing counties in the nation. The population in Riverside County increased from 660,000 in 1980 to 1.5 million in the year 2000 according to the Census. The county's population and households are projected to double from 2000 to 2030. Population will grow at an annual rate of 3.4 percent, which is much faster then the regional average rate of 1.25%.



Figure 63

Approximately 1.6 million people will be added to Riverside County while Orange County will be added only 700,000 people in this forecast period. Associated with the fast growing population, the number of households is projected to more than double by 2030.

With the increase in residential real estate prices in Orange County, Riverside County has become more attractive for many new homebuyers. Along with fast urbanization and the diminishing of vacant land in Los Angeles and Orange



Figure 64

County, many people have moved from Los Angeles and Orange Counties to Riverside County, not only for its lower cost of housing, but also for a more desirable suburban life style. The new residential real estate business has been booming in Riverside County due to the demand for new housing.  The past growth trend is projected to continue.  The annual growth rate is expected to be 4 percent for households, which is much higher than the region's average growth rate of 1.4 percent.

Riverside County is projected to be more racially and ethnically diverse in 2030 than it is today.  The White population is a minority according to the 2000 census.  However, there will be no ethnic majority in the County by 2030.  Like Orange County, Hispanics are projected to be the largest ethnic group.  They are expected to account for 47 percent of the county's total population in 2030.  The Hispanic population is projected to increase 164 percent or 920,000 during the forecast period.  The annual growth rate for the Hispanic population is projected to be 5.5 percent.



Ethnic Composition of Riverside County

Asian_Oth 6.8%
Black 6.0%
White 51.0%
Hispanic 36.2%

Asian_Oth 7.6%
Black 5.6%
White 39.8%
Hispanic 47.1%

Figure 64        2000                          2030
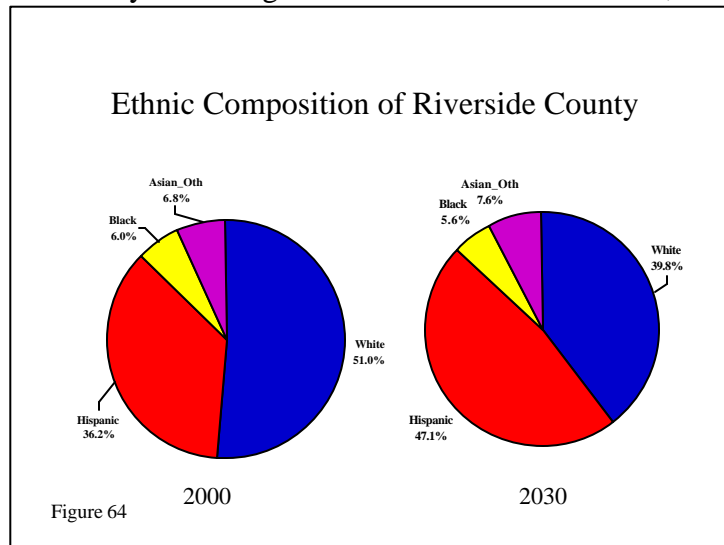
Unlike Los Angeles and Orange counties where White population will have a negative growth, the White population is projected to increase in Riverside County. However, unlike other ethnic groups, the increase of white population is not caused by a high fertility rate.  The net gains in domestic migration play a major role in adding population to this county. Attracted by the affordable new middle class housing development and the



Population Change by Ethnicity
Riverside County: 2000 - 2030

Figure 66

suburban living environment, many people have moved from Los Angeles and Orange counties to Riverside County.  This trend is expected to continue.
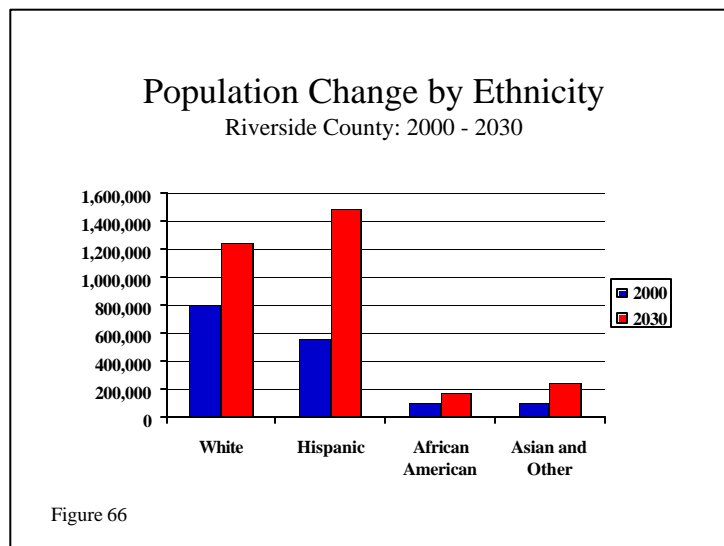
While very small, the Asian population is projected to more than double during the 2000-2030 period.  The small African American population is projected to double its 2000

population, primarily by natural births and net gains from inter-county migration.  Some African Americans are expected to move out of the inner cities in Los Angeles County to the new middle class residential areas in Riverside County.

**Employment**

Riverside county job growth ranked in the top five counties in the nation.  It added jobs even during the 2001-2002 recession.  In contrast, both Los Angeles and Orange County experienced job loss during this period.  Total employment in Riverside County is projected to increase from 526,500 jobs in 2000 to 1,189,000 jobs in the year 2030.  This represents an annual average increase of 22,000 jobs or 4.2% during the forecast period.  This is much faster than the 0.9% annual growth rate in Los Angeles County and Orange County.



Riverside County Employment

Figure 67
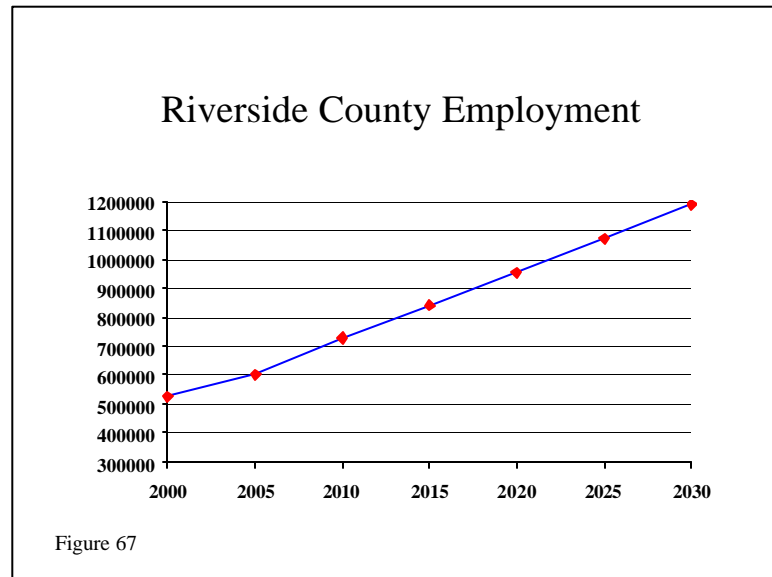
Several sectors, such as construction, retail, services are projected to expand their shares of the total county jobs. The services share of total employment in Riverside County is projected to increase from 33% in 2000 to 39% in 2030.  The services sector will add 280,000 jobs to the county by 2030, which represents 163 percent growth from the 2000 base year.  The next bigger winner is the retail sector, which is projected to add 146,000 jobs.  Construction is going to add 83,000 jobs by 2030, which is projected to more than double during this forecast period.  The fast growing population in Riverside County is a major reason for these sectors booming.  Like the rest of the region, the manufacturing share of total employment is projected to decline from 11% in 2000 to 9% in 2030.  The continuation of rapid urbanization in Riverside County will result in the decline of agriculture's share of the total employment from 5% in 2000 to only 2% in the year 2030.

**Coachella Valley Association of Governments**

**Population and Households**

Coachella Valley Association of Governments Subregion is one of the fastest growing subregions in the SCAG region. Its population is projected to be 730,000 in 2030, a 106 percent increase from its 2000 population. The number of households is projected to be 267,600 in 2030, up 117 percent from 2000. Based on the SCAG 2004 RTP Socioeconomic Forecast, the CVAG population and households are expected to grow at a faster pace than the regional average. The CVAG population is projected to grow at an annual rate of 3.5 percent and households are projected to grow at annual rate of 3.9 percent. The regional annual growth rate is 1.25% for population and 1.4% for households.

## Population Projection
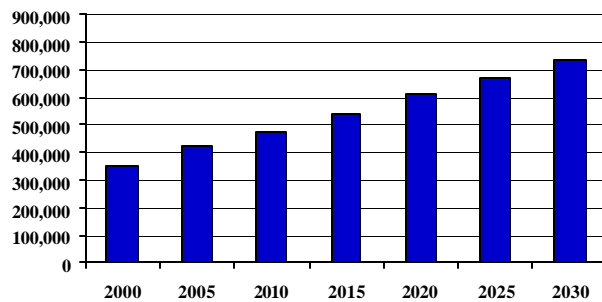### Coachella Valley Association of Governments Subregion



Figure 68

## Household Projection
### Coachella Valley Association of Governments Subregion
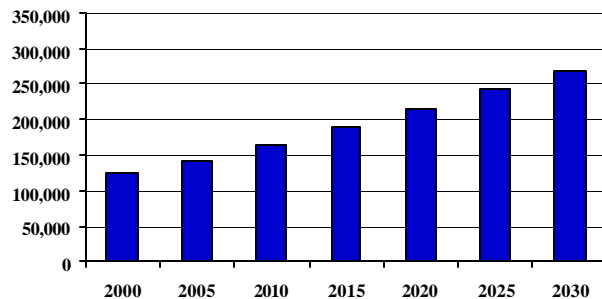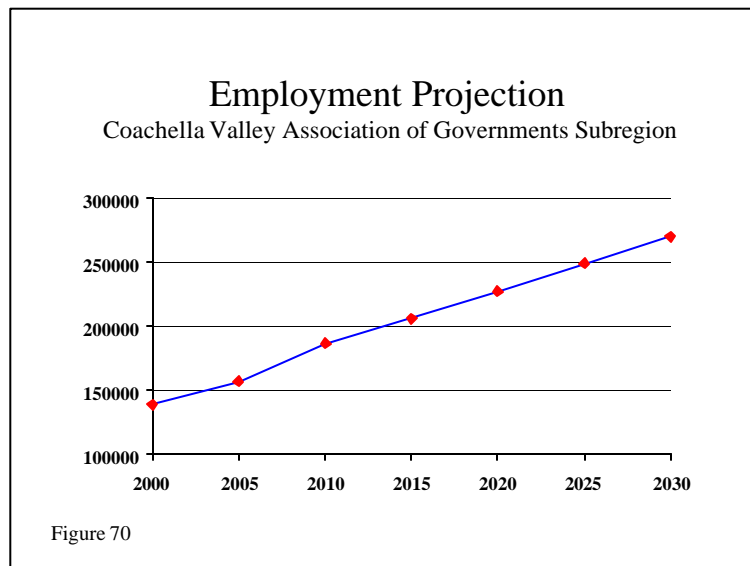


Figure 69

## Employment

The CVAG employment is projected to almost double from 2000 to 2030. Employment will grow at an annual rate of 3.2 percent, which is much faster then the regional average rate of 1.35%. Approximately 132,000 jobs will be added to the CVAG Subregion over the forecast period.

### Employment Projection
#### Coachella Valley Association of Governments Subregion



Figure 70

## Western Riverside Council of Governments

### Population and Households

The population, households and employment in Western Riverside Council of Governments Subregion are three times larger than the CVAG Subregion. WRCOG is also one of the fastest growing subregions in the SCAG region. The WRCOG's population and households are projected to double from 2000 to 2030. The population will increase from 1.2 million in 2000 to 2.41 million in 2030. The population will grow at an annual rate of 3.3 percent, which is much faster then the regional average rate of 1.25%.
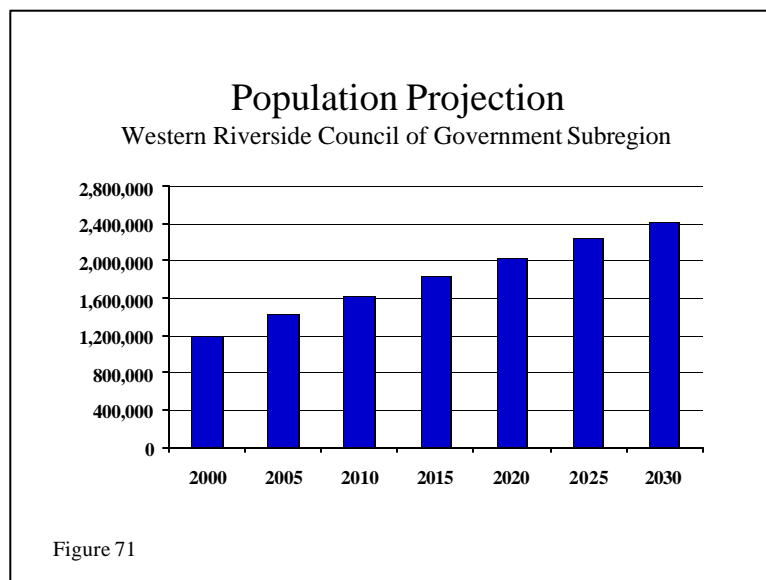
### Population Projection
#### Western Riverside Council of Government Subregion



Figure 71

Associated with the fast growing population, the number of households is projected to more than double by 2030. Approximately 474,000 households will be added to the WRCOG Subregion over the forecast period. This represents an annual growth rate of 3.9%, which is close to the 4% annual household growth rate in CVAG. The growth rates in both WRCOG and CVAG are much faster then the regional average growth rate of 1.4%.

### Household Projection
Western Riverside Council of Government Subregion

Figure 72
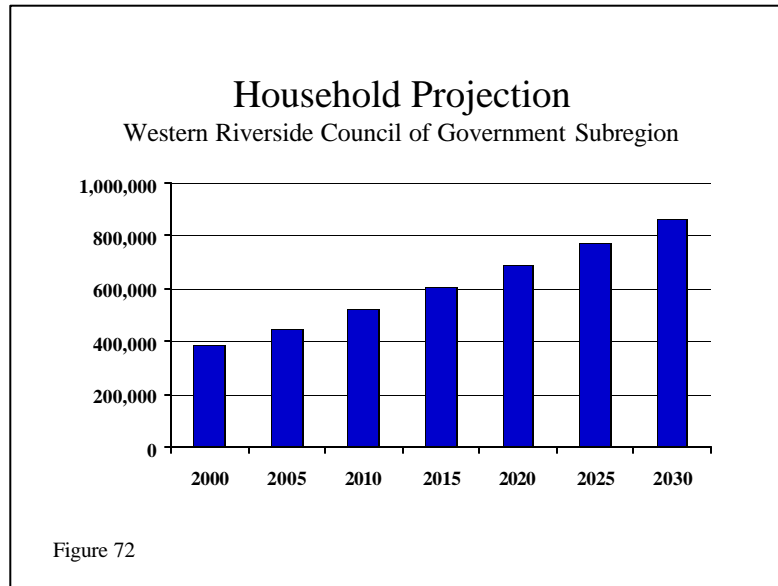
**Employment**

Total employment in the WRCOG Subregion is projected to increase from 388,100 jobs in 2000 to 918,600 jobs in the year 2030, representing an average annual increase of 17,700 jobs or 4.55% during the forecast period. This is faster than the annual average increase of 3.2 percent in the CVAG Subregion. By comparison, the annual job growth rate of the region is projected to be 1.35% during the same period. A total of 530,000 jobs will be added to the WRCOG Subregion by 2030

### Employment Projection
Western Riverside Council of Government Subregion

Figure 73
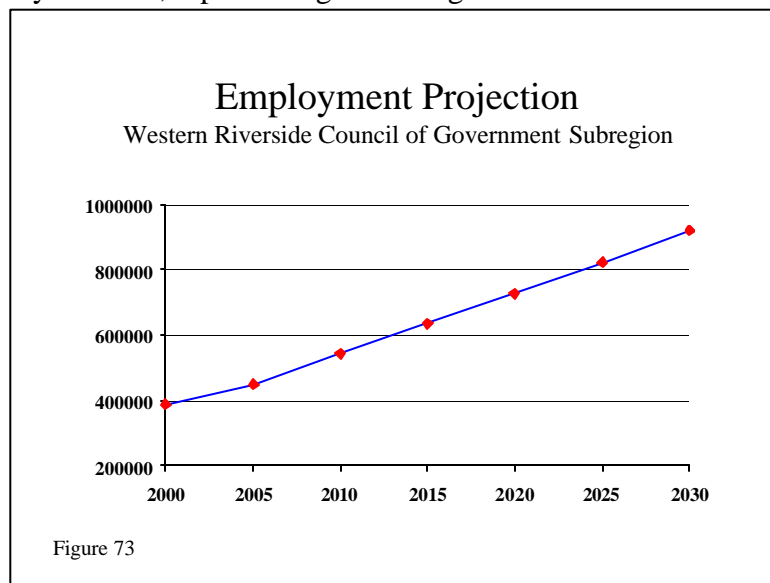
# San Bernardino County Subregion

**Population and Households**

San Bernardino County is the largest county by area not only in the SCAG region but also in the entire United States. San Bernardino has experienced rapid growth in the past years as well. The 2000 Census showed that it had 1.7 million people, nearly double its 1980 population. The county ranks third in terms of population in the region. The County is projected to grow faster than Los Angeles County, Orange County, and Ventura County, but slower than Riverside County. The



Population Projection
San Bernardino County Subregion

Figure 74

total population is projected to be 2.7 million by 2030, which is about an increase of one million from the 2000 census. The annual growth rate for the County is projected to be about 1.9 percent.
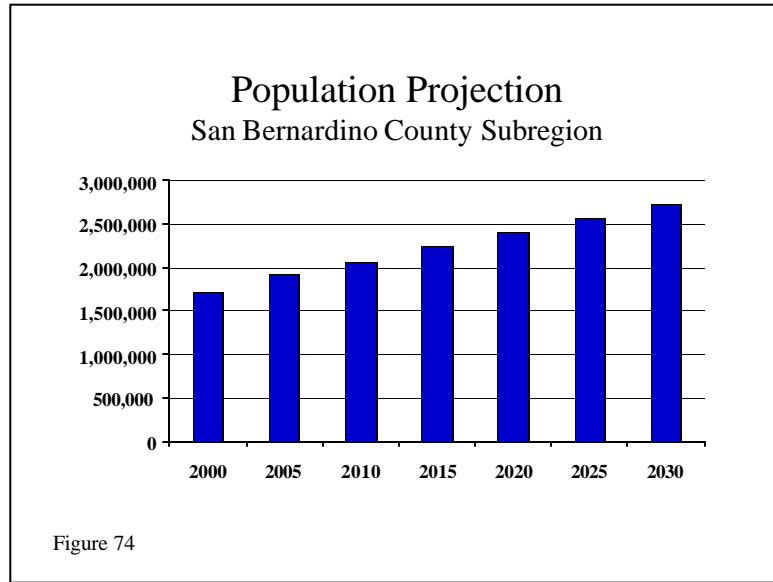
The San Bernardino County household projection is strongly correlated with the population projection. The County has 530,000 households according to the 2000 Census. The projected number of households for 2030 is 900,000, which represents a 69 percent increase during the forecast period. The San Bernardino County household growth rate is projected to be



Household Projection
San Bernardino County Subregion

Figure 75

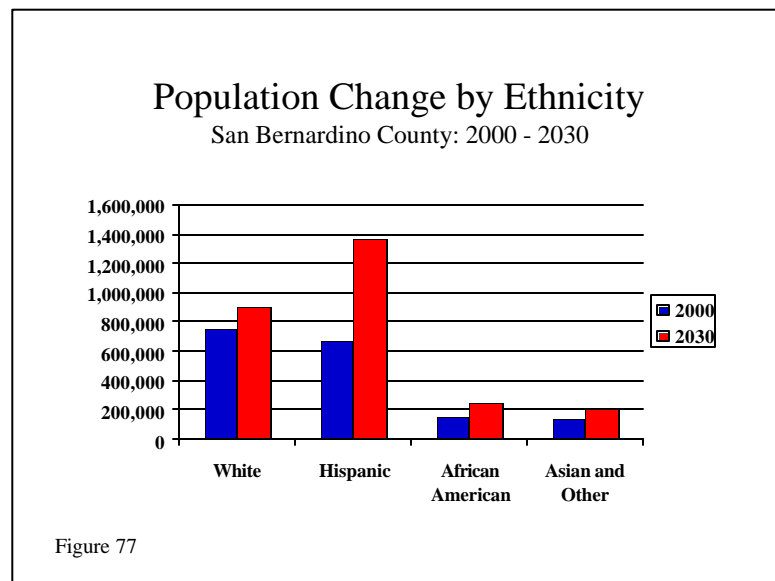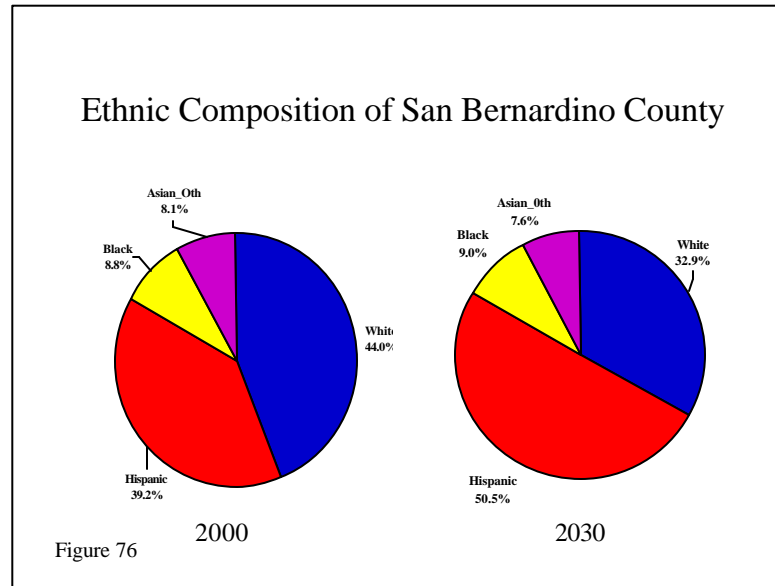lower than its Inland Empire neighbor, Riverside County.
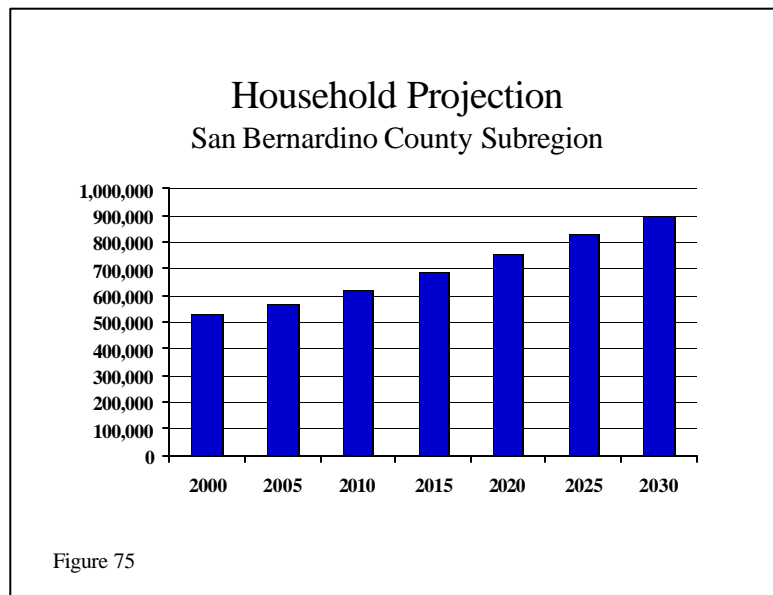
San Bernardino County is projected to be more racially and ethnically diverse by 2030 than it is today.  Consistent with the regional trend, the Hispanic population is projected to be an ethnic majority group (50.5 percent) by 2030.  The high fertility rates and the large immigrant population are the major factors for the Hispanic population growth.  In 2030, the Hispanic population is expected to be double. The annual growth rate for the Hispanic population is expected to be about 3.4 percent.

Unlike Los Angeles and Orange counties, which are projected to lose White population, San Bernardino County will have a small gain in the White population, which is projected to grow very slowly, only adding 137,000 or increasing 18 percent during the 30 years forecast period.

The African American population is projected to increase 60 percent by 2030, compared to Los Angeles County where African Americans post virtually no growth in 30 years.  The major reasons are the natural increases in the population and some net gains in inter-county migration.  Some African Americans are expected to move from Los Angeles County to new residential areas in San Bernardino County.

The Asian population is expected to grow moderately and remain as the smallest ethnic group in the county.

### Ethnic Composition of San Bernardino County



Asian_Oth 8.1%
Black 8.8%
White 44.0%
Hispanic 39.2%

2000

Asian_0th 7.6%
Black 9.0%
White 32.9%
Hispanic 50.5%

2030

Figure 76

### Population Change by Ethnicity
San Bernardino County: 2000 - 2030



Figure 77

**Employment**

The San Bernardino County job growth rate is projected to be significantly higher than its population growth rate. Total employment in San Bernardino County is projected to increase from 595,000 jobs in 2000 to 1,179,000 jobs in 2030. This represents an annual average increase of 19,900 jobs or 3.3% during the 30- year forecast period, which is lower than neighboring Riverside County with an annual 4.2 percent growth rate. In the year 2000, San Bernardino County had more jobs than Riverside County, but it is expected to have somewhat fewer jobs than Riverside County in 2030.

## Employment Projection
### San Bernardino County Subregion



Figure 78
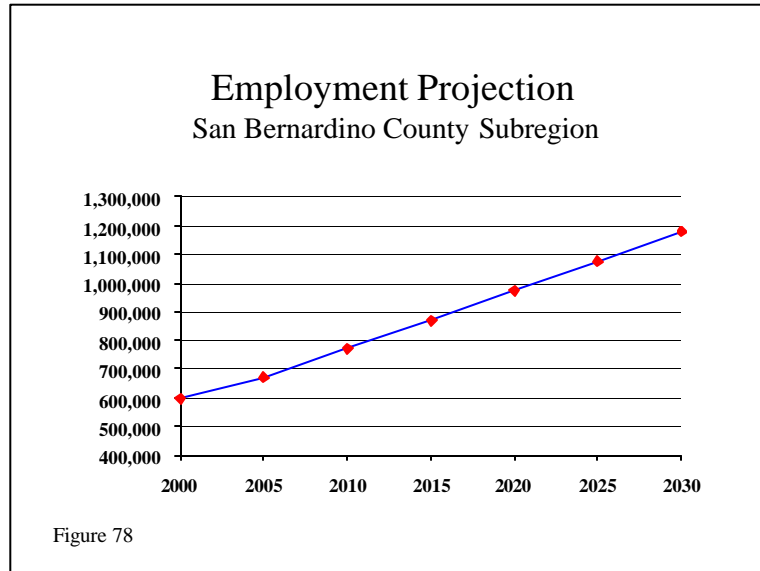
Nevertheless, the county's growth is significantly faster than Los Angeles and Orange County, where both of the counties are expected to have annual average growth rates of 0.9 percent during the same forecast period.

As it true of the other counties within the SCAG region, San Bernardino County is expected to share in the regional shift from a manufacturing to a services based economy. The services sector share of total county employment is projected to increase from 31% in 2000 to 33% in the year 2030. Conversely the manufacturing share of total employment is projected to decline about 1.5 percent over the same period. Several sectors, such as construction, TPU, retail, and services are projected to grow very fast in the county. Jobs in services, retails, and TPU sectors are expected to double, adding more than a quarter million job to the county.
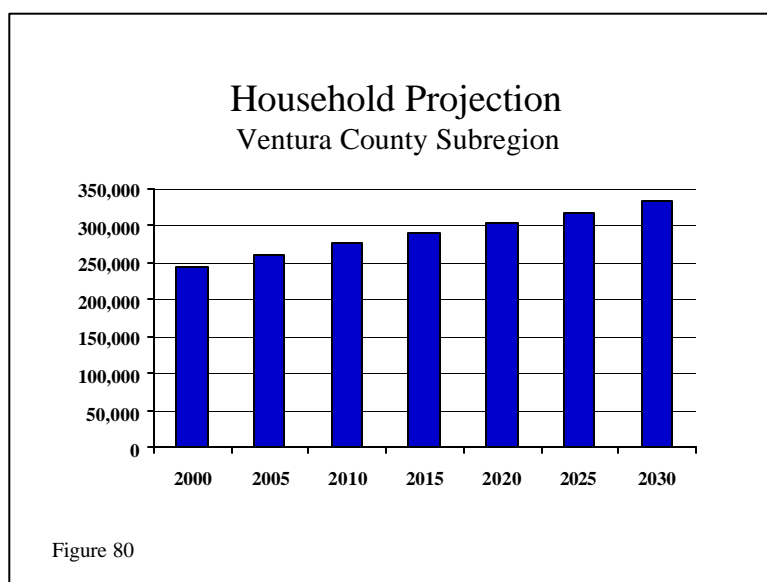
# Ventura County Subregion

**Population and Households**

Ventura County is the second smallest County by population in the SCAG region.  The County population increased, from 669,000 in 1990 to 753,000 in 2000, according to Census data. Ventura County's population increased by 1.25 percent annually over the past ten years.  This relatively slow growth trend is projected to continue.  The county is projected to have 990,000 people by 2030, which is an increase of 230,000 people during the forecast period.   The annual population growth rate is about 1 percent, which is close to the growth rate of Los Angeles County.

## Population Projection
### Ventura County Subregion

Figure 79
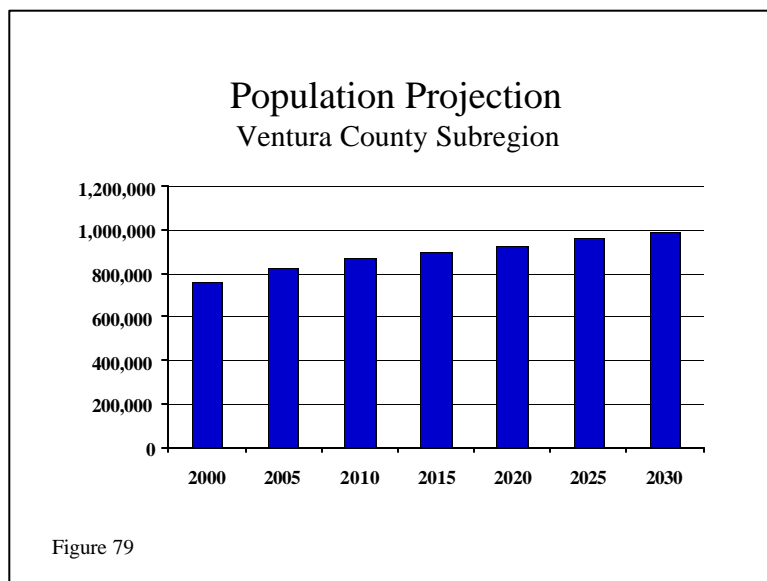
The county's household growth is strongly correlated with the County's population growth.  The 2000 Census shows that Ventura County has 244,000 households and has one of the lowest vacancy rates in the region, 3.4 percent. The county is projected to have 332,000 households by 2030, which is up 36 percent over the 30-year forecast period.

## Household Projection
### Ventura County Subregion

Figure 80

Following the regional trend, Ventura County is projected to be more racially and ethnically diverse by 2030 than it is today. The Hispanic population is projected to increase dramatically and the share of the White population is expected to decrease. However, unlike the other five counties, where Hispanic population is projected to be either the majority or the leading minority, the White population is expected to be the leading minority, accounting for 46 percent of the population by 2030. Ventura County is projected to be the only county in the region where the white population exceeds the Hispanic population in 2030.



Figure 81
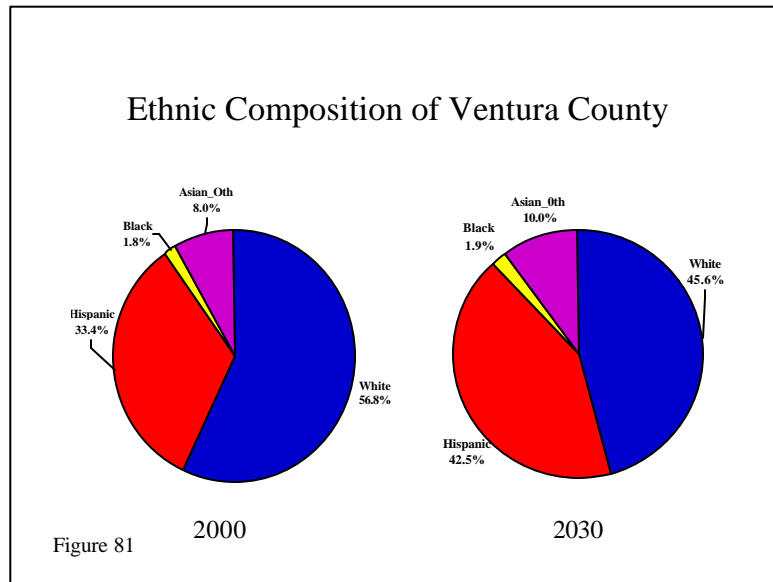
Nevertheless, the Hispanic population is projected to be 421,000, which is a 66 percent increase from the 2000 census. The annual growth rate is about 2.2 percent. African Americans are projected to have a very small increase, adding only 5,000 people over the forecast period. The Asian population is projected to add 38,000 to the county, which is about a 63 percent increase from the 2000 census.



Figure 82
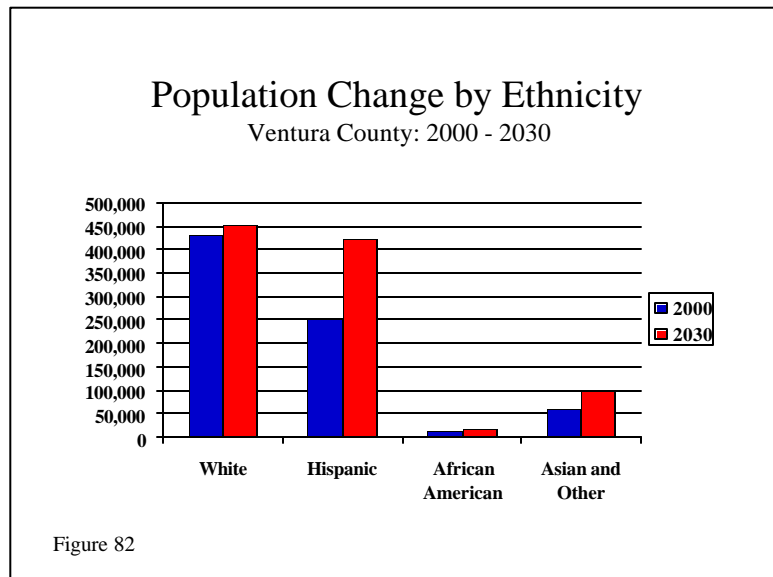
**Employment**

Ventura County has a relative small share of the total jobs in the SCAG region.  Total employment in Ventura County is projected to increase from 337,000 jobs in 2000 to 465,000 jobs in the year 2030. This represents an average annual increase of 4,300 jobs or 1.3% during the forecast period.  This is faster than the annual average increase of 0.9 percent in Los Angeles and Orange County. However the Ventura County job growth rate will be significantly lower than the Inland Empire



Employment Projection
Ventura County Subregion

Figure 83

region, where the average annual job growth is expected to be 3.7 percent over the forecast period.
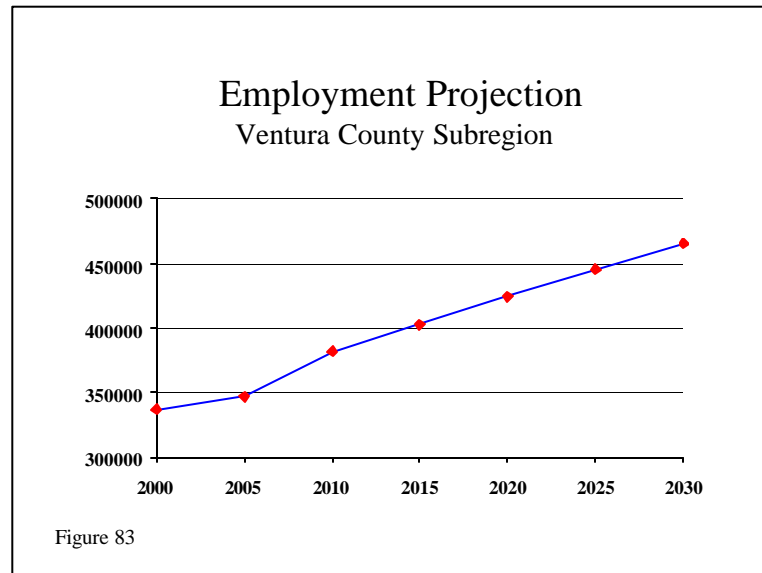
A total of 128,000 jobs will be added to Ventura County by 2030.  Similar to the regional trend, jobs in service and retail sectors will grow rapidly within Venture County during 2000-2030 period.  It is projected that those two sectors will contribute 95,000 jobs or about 75 percent of the total job growth in the county.  Ventura County has the highest number of agriculture jobs in the SCAG region.  In the year 2000, the county had 30,000 agriculture jobs, which were twice the 14,000 agriculture jobs in Imperial County.  The major change that will occur in the Ventura County economy over the forecast period is urbanization, which will result in a continuing decline in agricultural employment.  It is projected that Ventura County will lose 8,500 jobs or decrease 29 percent in agricultural jobs over the forecast period.

# 2004 Plan Forecast Distribution

## Growth Vision / Plan Forecast TAZ Distribution

SCAG has initiated a comprehensive growth visioning process call Southern California COMPASS. Through the COMPASS program, a set of key strategies connecting land use and transportation has emerged to guide the development of TAZ distribution.

- **Focusing growth in centers and major transportation corridors**

  By placing growth in existing or new centers and corridors, the region can greatly improve transportation performance. The centers themselves will be easily accessible from major freeways and also will include their own internal strong street network. In addition, placing employment and housing near each other within centers will result in shorter trips.

- **Creating significant areas of mixed-use development**

  Mixed-use development uses the same strategy as centers-based development and ensures a strong balance of jobs and housing located near each another. Mixed-use development sometimes takes the form of well-designed retail shops and services with housing placed above. It also refers to a larger neighborhood area with an appealing mixture of housing, shops, small offices and services, all within walking distance.

- **Targeting growth around transit stations**

  The principle of transit-oriented development is particularly relevant to employment. For commuting by transit to be effective, major employment areas should not be dispersed but instead should be easily accessible to transit. In the Growth Vision distribution, employment density near major transit corridors and stations is quite high - providing an innovative and efficient partnership between land-use and transportation policies.

Initially, five RTP growth scenarios by TAZ including three variations of balancing trends with local input and two in-fill and out-fill scenarios were developed for evaluation purposes. Each of these RTP growth alternatives assumed a different approach in aligning regional and local land use strategies.

As a result of evaluating these five alternatives, the hybrid growth alternative was chosen as the final Plan Forecast. The Plan Forecast incorporated land use strategies such as the job-housing strategies, transit-oriented development, and centers growth strategy. Although these strategies are desirable, they may take some time to incorporate into local policies and ordinances. SCAG staff and consultants applied land-using strategies after 2010, which offers full six years of preparation in adopting new policies.

It is important to note that the Plan Forecast incorporates the local input and feedback on future growth received from 90 percent of the jurisdictions in the SCAG region. Ninety percent of the 193 jurisdictions participated during extensive public outreach over a two-year period for the development of the RTP Growth Forecast. This technical input and local expertise was critical in developing the RTP. The Plan Forecast respects local input through 2010 with adjustments occurring only after a ramp up period intended to establish consensus on an implementation strategy.

Some critical Growth Visioning strategies, for example, infill development, urban centers, and Transit Oriented Development, are used in developing TAZ opportunity areas. Growth Vision strives to increase mobility by connecting the region's existing communities with a network of major roadways and by planning future growth areas near existing transportation infrastructure.

A total of 3 million jobs will be added to this region. Some job growth will be around urban centers and along transportation corridors. The Los Angeles basin area will be both the cultural and financial center of the Western Unites States, with major markets in Asia and Latin American. Taking advantage of the wealth of people and their varied backgrounds and expertise, major employers and corporate headquarters, along with start-up and creative-class businesses, will all be drawn to the urban centers.

The LA basin area will experience significant housing growth along with its increase in population. Rising congestion and the availability of jobs would discourage long commutes to outlying areas and services close by. With many new residents from areas with high urban densities, the new population would be more adaptive to urban living.

The new availability of old industrial sites within the basin will provide a much-needed increase in land available for housing. These areas will be transformed into new neighborhoods, complete with a range of housing options and excellent accessibility to the jobs, entertainment, and culture aspects of the basin. New housing will sprout at a rapid rate along the transportation corridors that so define the area. This resurgence will provide housing for thousands of people through in-fill and redevelopment.

Throughout the region existing centers will more and more become the focus of new places to live. Like the basin, but on a smaller scale, these areas will to some extent replace the demand for the subdivisions that are today ubiquitous, as people choose to live closer to work, shopping and transit.
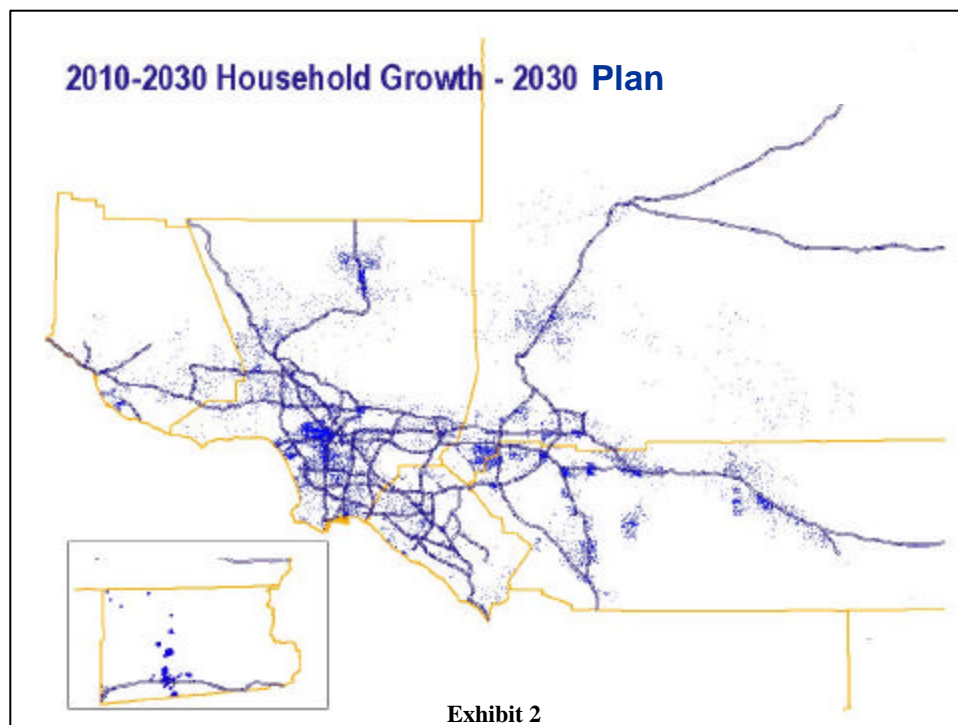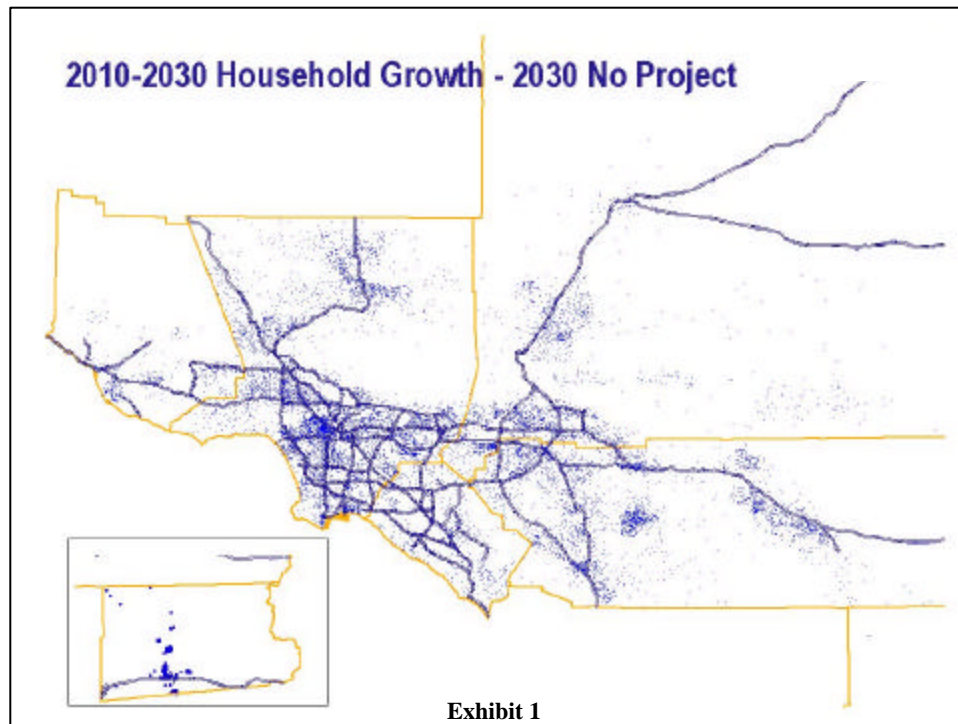
The inland port inter-model facility will become a regionally significant employer, cementing the area's role nationally as both a job and distribution center. The Ontario Airport will be developed to an international standard to help ensure Southern California's connection to the world and further cement the region's position in the global marketplace. The strong, vibrant neighborhoods will be formed in these areas that provide a wealth of opportunities for their residents.

The shape of new development will undergo change. Auto-oriented commercial uses, from stores to offices, will continue to develop to a lessening degree as they fall out of favor. Instead, existing cities will become the choice location for new jobs, combining with existing employment to strengthen the centers. These cities are locations with a well-connected street system, efficient freeway access, and many transit corridors.
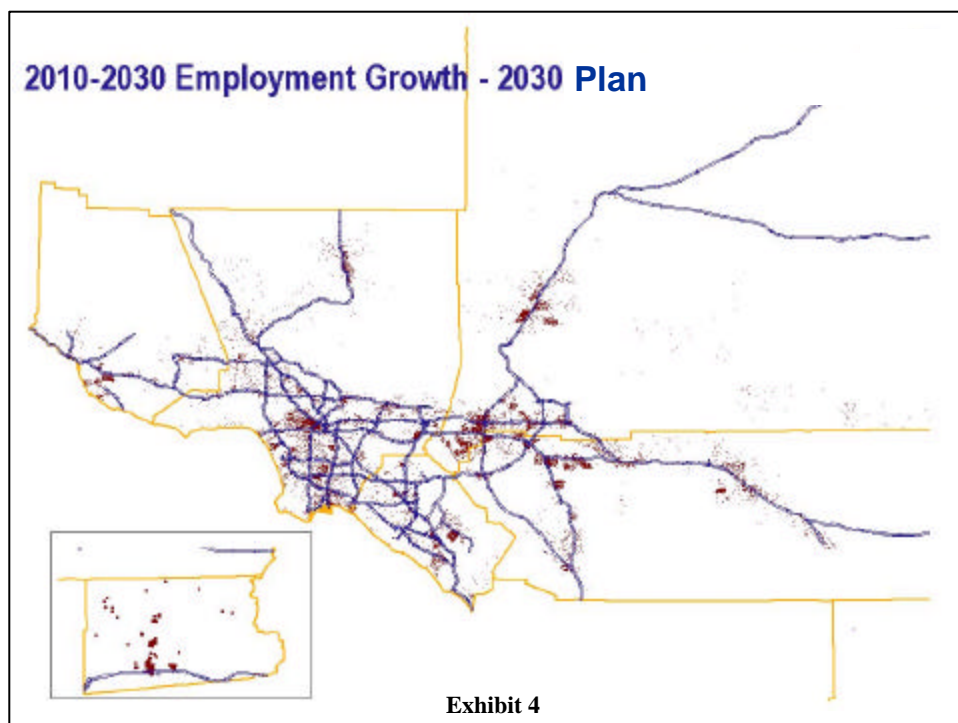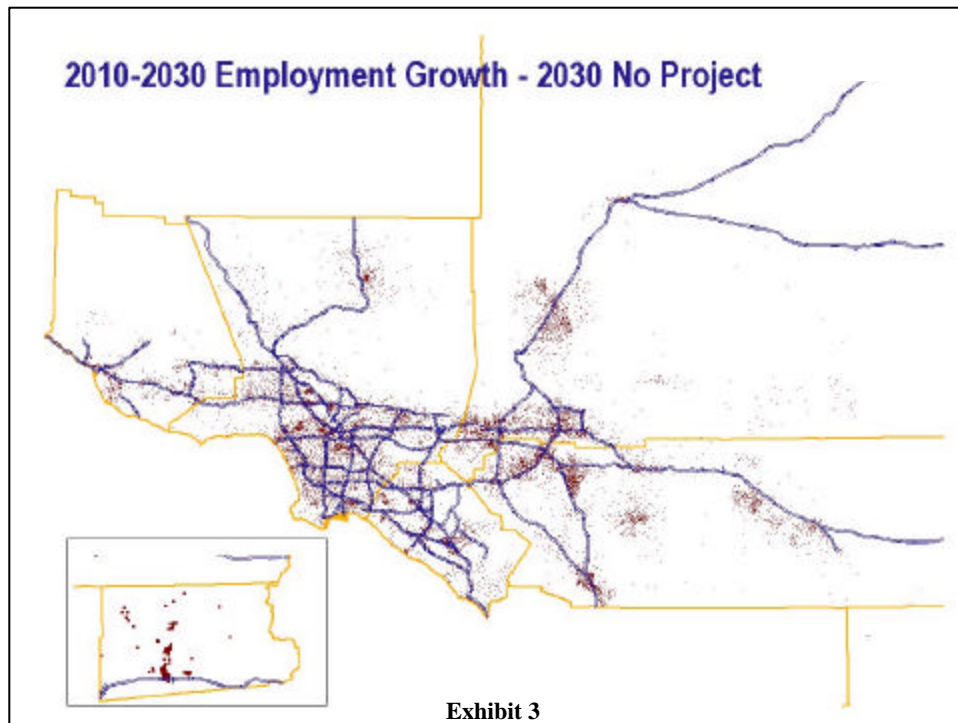
The Exhibits 1-4 show the TAZ growth distribution of households and employment in No Project alternative and the Growth Vision/Plan Forecast. No Project is the TAZ growth distribution without incorporating Growth Vision strategies. The Growth Vision /Plan Forecast TAZ distribution includes the land use and transportation strategies described earlier.

Innovative land-use techniques in region-wide development opportunity areas ensure that regional land resources will be used in the most efficient manner. Smart growth opportunity areas identified in just about 200 transportation analysis zones (TAZs)—6% of the total number of 3,191 TAZs—could accommodate between 250,000 to 550,000 additional growth in households, or between 16% to 35% of the total growth between 2010 and 2030. Put another way to illustrate the impact on land use efficiency from growth visioning principles is the so-called "two percent" solution. The opportunity areas identified through 2004 RTP Growth Vision principles account for just two percent of the land mass located in modeling area, but they could accommodate between 16 to 35 percent of regional growth from 2010 to 2030 depending on different levels of land use intensity and techniques.

# Land Use Benefits of the Growth Visioning Distribution



2010-2030 Household Growth - 2030 No Project

**Exhibit 1**



2010-2030 Household Growth - 2030 **Plan**

**Exhibit 2**

# Land Use Benefits of the Growth Visioning Distribution



**Exhibit 3**



**Exhibit 4**

# Transportation Benefits of the Growth Vision Distribution

Growth Vision would not be a viable choice, no matter how good it sounds conceptually, if it can not provide transportation benefits in the RTP. It is necessary to perform a series of empirical studies in order to illustrate the transportation benefits of the land use strategies. Several model runs were performed on both baseline (no project distribution without land use elements) and Growth Vision (Plan Forecast with the land use strategies). It is also crucial to separate investment benefits from the total benefits in order to clearly identify the benefits of the land use strategies. Separate sets of model runs were performed to reach this goal.

After all the necessary statistical procedures, the model results reveal strong empirical evidence that the land use strategies of the 2004 RTP contribute significant benefits to mobility, transit boarding, air quality and energy consumption over the forecast period.

The following are summaries of some crucial empirical findings from our transportation model results:



Figure 84
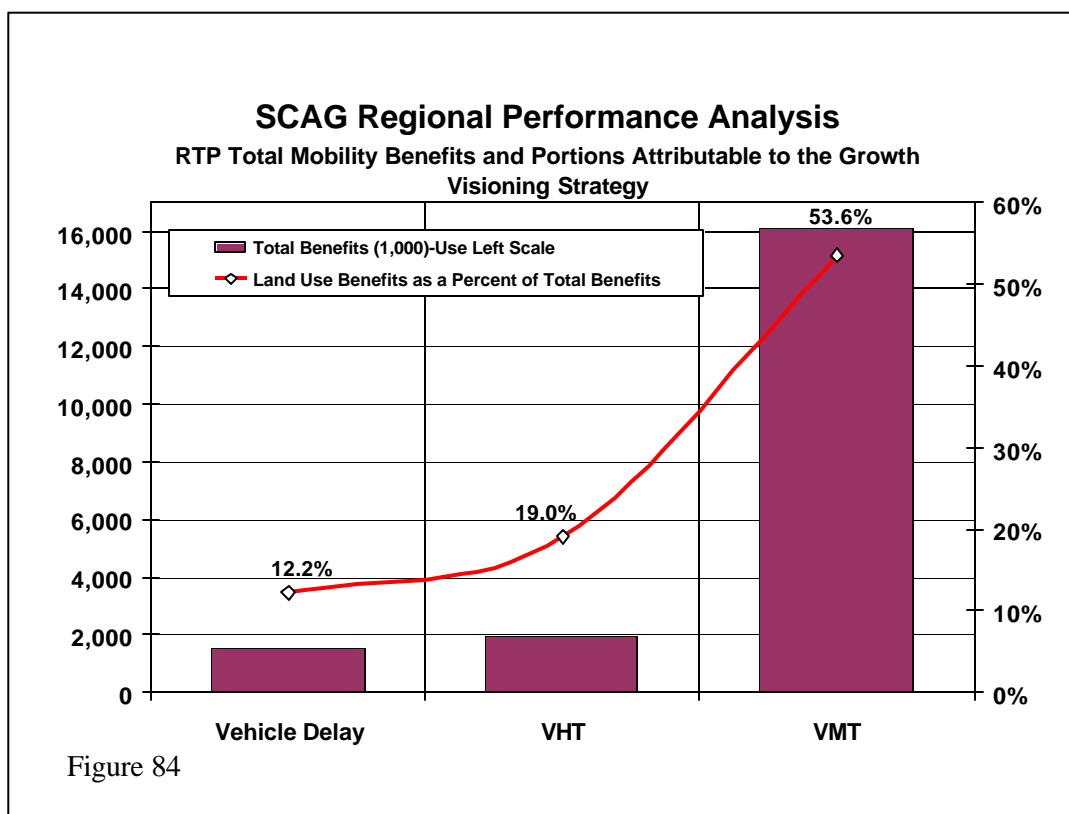
- Growth Vision distribution is projected to reduce the total Vehicle Mile Traveled (VMT) by 54% in 2030. VMT is the total miles traveled by all vehicles in the SCAG region in a 24 hour period. VMT reflects the spatial relationship between residence and employment or other destinations. Lower

VMT often reflects a better spatial match between residence and employment, while higher VMT can indicate a spatial mismatch between place of residence and place of employment. VMT will be lower when non-auto mode share increases.

- Growth Vision distribution is projected to reduce the total vehicle hour traveled (VHT) by 19% in 2030. VHT the total hours traveled by all vehicles in the SCAG region in a 24-hour period. This measurement reflects spatial relationships between residences and employment or other destinations as well as the efficiency of the transportation network and resulting air quality. The more hours spent traveling, the less time allowed for work, recreation and other activities, and the higher the environmental impact. Lower VHT reflects additional trips by non-auto modes as well as trios eliminated due to jobs, residences, and services within close proximity.

- Growth Vision distribution is projected to reduce the total vehicle hour delayed (VHD) by 12% in 2030. The VHD is the travel time spent on the highway due to congestion. Delay is estimated as the difference between vehicle hours traveled at a specific free flow speed and vehicle hours traveled at a congested speed. This measure reflects spatial relationships between residence and employment or other destinations as well as the efficiency of the road and transit network. The more hours in delay, the less time is allowed for work, recreation and other activities. Lower VHD reflects more efficient transportation networks and transit alternatives.

- Growth Vision distribution is projected to add more than 200,000 additional daily transit boarding, which represents a 11% daily boarding increases in 2030. Daily transit boarding is a measure of the number of trips made on an average day by each type of transit service. The higher the transit rider ship, the more capacity the roads will have to carry people and goods. Transit trips consolidate many travelers to a single vehicle with specific capacities depending on each transit mode.

- Growth Vision distribution is projected to result in significant reductions in emission in 2030. The radio organic gas (ROG) emissions reduce on average by two additional tons per day, or more than 70 percent of the total ROG daily emission reduction. Other emission benefits include:
  - carbon monoxide (CO) - 13 tons per day or 38 percent of total daily emission reduction;
  - particulate matter with a mass median aerodynamic diameter less than 10 micrometers; (PM10) - 0.5 tons per day or 34 percent;
  - sulfur oxides (SOx) - 0.05 tons per day or 42 percent;  and
  - nitrogen oxides (NOx) - 1 ton per day.

- Growth Vision distribution is projected to reduce significantly the energy consumption in 2030. It is estimated that the gasoline consumption will be

reduced by 498,000 gallons, and diesel consumption will be reduced by 57,000 gallons, which is a result from the lower figure of vehicle miles traveled and vehicle hours delayed.

Over all, the 2004 RTP modeling results reveal clearly the land use benefits resulted from encouraging growth around the existing and planned transportation infrastructure.  The Growth Vision policy strategies will not only lead to enormous savings in transportation infrastructure cost, but also bring many positive impacts on improving social equity and justice.  They include revitalization of older suburban and inner-city markets, promotion of economic development in the urban core by attracting population, consumption, taxable sales, and enhancement in local property tax bases and increase in sales tax revenues, etc.  In short, the benefits of creating livable communities for all people are beyond any quantifiable measurements.

# Acknowledgements

**SCAG Management:**

Mark Pisano, Executive Director
Jim Gosnell, Deputy Executive Director
Heather Copp, Chief Financial Officer
Karen Tachiki, Chief Counsel
Hasan Ikhrata, Director, Planning & Policy Department
Huasha Liu, Acting Director, Information Services
Lynn Harris, Manager, Community Development Division

**Prepared by:**

JiHong McDermott, Senior Regional Planner
Hsi-hwa Hu, Acting Senior Regional Planner

**Special Thanks for Assistance From:**

*All Community Development Division Staff:*
Mark Butala
Joe Carreras
S. Simon Choi
Bruce DeVine
Jacob Lieb
Rongsheng Luo
Frank Wen
Ying Zhou

*Transportation Planning Staff:*
Bernice Villanueva

*GIS Staff*
Ping Wang

*Graphics*
Carolyn Hart

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
ASSOCIATION of GOVERNMENTS

818 W. Seventh Street, 12th Floor • Los Angeles, CA 90017-3435 • 213-236-1800 • www.scag.ca.gov